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# REPORT

ON THE

## Health of the County Borough of Belfast for the Year 1972



Dr. JAMES McA. TAGGART

*Medical Officer of Health*





# **REPORT**

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**Health of the County Borough of Belfast**  
**FOR THE YEAR 1972**

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# Health Committee

## 1972

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**Chairman:**

Alderman Captain WALTER SHANNON, J.P.

**Deputy Chairman:**

Councillor HERBERT WEBB

**Aldermen:**

WILLIAM ROBINSON BOYD  
Captain WALTER SHANNON, J.P.

**Councillors:**

JOHN SAMUEL ROLSTON HARCOURT

**Miss IRENE MARGARET ELIZABETH McALERY** died 3rd Jan. 1973

HUGH ROBERT BROWN, M.Com.Sc., J.P.  
THE RT. HON. THE LORD MAYOR OF BELFAST  
(WILLIAM CHRISTIE, M.B.E., J.P.)

**FRANCIS WILLS WATSON, O.B.E., M.C., J.P.** died 24th Dec. 1972

WILLIAM CECIL CORRY

JOSEPH HANNA

Mrs. MARGARET MISKIMMIN

HERBERT WEBB

ROBERT LINDSAY MASON

THOMAS GEOFFREY MURPHY, J.P.

DESMOND O'KANE



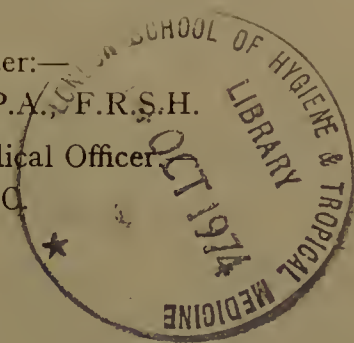
**HEALTH DEPARTMENT**  
**STAFF AS AT 1st JULY, 1973**

Medical Officer of Health and Port Medical Officer:—

J. McA. Taggart, M.B., B.Ch., F.F.C.M., D.P.H., D.P.A., F.R.S.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Port Medical Officer

W. J. McLeod, M.D., D.P.H., D.P.A., Ph.C.



**HEADQUARTERS:—**

Administrative Officer:— S. N. Smith, B.Com.Sc.

**Administrative Branch:—**

4 Receptionist/Operators.

**Accounts Branch:—**

1 Administrative Assistant; 1 Senior Clerical Officer; 2 Clerical Officers, 1 Clerical Assistant.

**Stores Branch:—**

1 Executive Assistant; 3 Clerical Assistants; 1 Storekeeper; 2 Storemen.

**Registration Branch:—**

Superintendent Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages: — T. S. McMonagle.

1 Deputy Supt. Registrar; 7 Registrars; 3 Deputy Registrars; 2 Typists.

**Typing Branch:—**

1 Supervisor of Typists; 1 Supervisor of Correspondence; 4 Shorthand Typists; 2 Copy Typists; 1 Clerical Attendant.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION:—**

Senior Medical Officer—vacant.

Administrative Assistant—G. H. Davis, E.R.D.

**Infectious Diseases Branch:—**

Medical Officer—Vacant

1 Executive Assistant; 1 Clerical Officer; 6 Clerical Assistants.

**Sanitary Branch:—**

Chief Public Health Inspector

—W. Jenkins, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Senior Food Inspector

—R. J. Coulter, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

Senior Pests and Disinfecting Officer

—E. C. Young, M.A.P.H.I.

Senior Inspector of Factories and Shops

—P. J. McMahon, M.A.P.H.I.

Senior Smoke Officer

—C. Ellison, M.A.P.H.I.

Senior Port Public Health Inspector

—W. A. McBride

Senior Housing Inspector

—F. B. Potter M.A.P.H.I.

Divisional Public Health Inspector, South

—T. Taylor, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Divisional Public Health Inspector, West

—J. G. Butler, M.A.P.H.I.

Divisional Public Health Inspector, East

—T. F. Mills, M.A.P.H.I.

Divisional Public Health Inspector, North

—C. B. Sharratt, M.A.P.H.I.

Health Education and Training Officer

—J. E. Corbett, M.A.P.H.I.

5 Food and Drugs Inspectors; 2 Port Public Health Inspectors; 4 Factory and Shops Inspectors; 1 Smoke Inspector; 2 Housing Inspectors; 25 Public Health Inspectors; 6 Pests Officers; 12 Pupil Public Health Inspectors.

1 Executive Officer; 3 Executive Assistants; 1 Senior Clerical Officer; 4 Clerical Officers; 4 Clerical Assistants; 1 Notice Server; 5 Drivers; 1 Attendant (Disinfecting Station); 2 Labourers.

**Meat Inspection Branch:—**

City Veterinarian—J. F. Gracey, Ph.D., B.Agr., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.

Senior Meat Inspector—S. J. C. Boyd.

7 Meat Inspectors; 1 Asst. Experimental Officer; 1 Clerical Assistant; 1 Copy Typist.



## **COMMUNITY HEALTH DIVISION:—**

Senior Medical Officer — K. M. Corbett, M.D., B.Sc., M.F.C.M., D.P.H., D.C.H.  
Clinic Medical Officers — M. S. Lyons, M.B., D.R.C.O.G.  
— R. Hill, M.B., D.P.H.

### **20 Part-time Medical Officers**

Director of Nursing Services — Miss J. Stirling, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.  
Area Nursing Officers — Mrs. M. A. Whinnery, S.R.N., R.S.C.N., S.C.M.  
— Miss K. Smyth, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., T.A.Cert.  
— Miss D. E. McFarland, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

12 Nursing Officers; 52 Health Visitors; 2 Part-time Health Visitors; 56 District Nurses;  
1 Part-time District Nurse; 18 State Registered Nurses; 3 Part-time State Registered Nurses;  
15 State Enrolled Nurses; 13 Trainee Health Visitors; 15 Midwives; 9 Part-time Midwives;  
11 Nursing Attendants.

Chiropodists: 9 full-time, 1 part-time.

Administrative Assistant — A. Watson, A.C.I.S.

2 Executive Assistants; 1 Senior Clerical Officer; 4 Clerical Officers; 14 Clerical Assistants;  
8 Part-time Clerical Assistants; 16 Part-time Clinic Clerks; 4 Copy Typists; 1 Part-time  
Typist; 12 Part-time Receptionists.

## **SCHOOL HEALTH DIVISION:—**

Senior Medical Officer:— Vacant.

Clinic Medical Officers:— P. S. Kerr, M.B., D.P.H.  
K. McKee, M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H.  
D. B. Keith, M.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officers — M. T. Creighton, M.B.  
J. Minshull Beech, M.B.  
10 Part-time Medical Officers

Chief Dental Officer: — S. R. Sheane, L.D.S.

Clinic Dental Officers: — T. S. Brannigan, L.D.S.  
H. C. Thornberry, L.D.S.  
P. J. R. Griffith, M.B., L.D.S.

Dental Officers: — W. J. C. Davidson, L.D.S.  
Mrs. D. Bolton, L.D.S.  
C. A. Fetherston, L.D.S.  
Mrs. E. M. Sweeney, L.D.S.  
T. A. Bell, L.D.S.  
R. A. Carser, B.D.S.

3 Part-time Medical Officers (Anaesthetists); 3 Part-time Dental Officers.

4 Nursing Officers; 13 Health Visitors; 1 Part-time Health Visitor; 15 School Nurses (S.R.N.);  
3 Clinic Nurses (S.R.N.); 1 Part-time Clinic Nurse (S.R.N.); 4 State Enrolled Nurses; 2  
Speech Therapists; 4 Speech Therapists (part-time); 3 Trainee Speech Therapists; 1 Supt.  
Physiotherapist; 5 Senior Physiotherapists; 1 Part-time Senior Physiotherapist; 2 Physio-  
therapists; 1 Head Occ. Therapist; 1 Senior Occ. Therapist; 3 Occ. Therapists; 1 Chief  
Dental Clerk; 2 Senior Dental Surgery Assistants; 22 Dental Surgery Assistants.

Administrative Assistant — W. W. Magowan, J.P.

1 Executive Assistant; 2 Clerical Officers; 3 Shorthand Typists; 3 Typists; 4 Senior Clerical  
Assistants; 9 Clerical Assistants; 2 Clinical Caretakers; 1 Clinic Attendant.



# CITY AND COUNTY BOROUGH OF BELFAST

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1972

LATITUDE 54° 35' N.: LONGITUDE 5° 55' W.

AREA (Census 1966: excluding 2,237 acres tidal and inland water): 15,815 acres (24·7 sq. miles)

POPULATION (Estimate of Registrar-General, 30th June, 1972)	}	362,400
(Census, April 1971 — 358,991)		(Males 173,200)
		(Females 189,200)

POPULATION per acre: 23; per square mile: 14,590

INHABITED BUILDINGS (Census 1966): 115,435.

RATEABLE VALUATION (1972/73): £5,728,661.

PRODUCE OF A 1p RATE (1972/73): £57,286.

MARRIAGES: 3,086; MATRIAGE RATE: 8·5

	1972	1971	Average 1962/71
Live Births (M. 2,799; F. 2,556) ..	5,355	6,235	7,891
Rate .. .. .	14·8	17·3	19·8
Still Births (M. 47; F. 48) ..	95	109	159
Rate (per 1,000 total births) ..	17·4	17·2	19·6
Illegitimate live births (M. 181; F. 178)	359	336	321
Per cent of live births ..	6·7	5·4	4·2
Deaths (M. 2,372; F. 2,284) ..	4,656	4,430	4,733
Rate .. .. .	12·8	12·3	11·9
Infant Deaths (M. 67; F. 57) ..	124	162	230
Rate (per 1,000 live births) ..	23·2	26	29
Neo-natal Deaths (M. 44; F. 38) ..	82	96	144
Rate (per 1,000 live births) ..	15	15	18·4
Peri-natal Deaths (M. 85; F. 79) ..	164	188	282
Rate (per 1,000 total births) ..	30	30	33·6
Maternal Deaths .. .. .	Nil	2	2
Rate (per 1,000 total births) ..	—	0·3	0·2

	Deaths	Death Rate
Measles .. .. .	Nil	—
Diphtheria .. .. .	Nil	—
Whooping Cough .. .. .	Nil	—
Poliomyelitis .. .. .	Nil	—
Influenza .. .. .	30	0·08
Tuberculosis .. .. .	14	0·04
Tuberculosis (other forms) ... ..	3	0·01

To The Right Honourable The Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Belfast County Borough acting as The Belfast Health Authority and the Belfast Port Health Authority.

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the work of the Health Department and the health of the City for the year 1972. This will be the last full annual report of the Medical Officer of Health on the work of the Health Department and on the responsibilities of the Health Committee in the field of the City's personal and environmental health services. Owing to the re-organisation of local government and of the health services which become operative on October 1st, 1973, the Belfast Health Committee will be dissolved and many of its functions will become the responsibility of the Eastern Health and Personal Social Services Board.

#### *Population:*

The Registrar-General estimated the population in June, 1972 as 362,400 (males 173,000; females 189,200) an increase of 2,000 compared with 1971.

#### *Births and Deaths:*

There was a reduction in the number of live births registered 5,355 (males 2,799; females 2,556) giving a birth rate of 14.8 as compared with 6,235 (birth rate 17.3 in 1971). Infant mortality showed a decrease, the rate being 23.2 per 1,000 live births, the lowest figure ever recorded, as against 26 in 1971. Deaths occurring during the first month of life numbered 82 giving a neo-natal rate of 15. The peri-natal rate (stillbirths and deaths during the first week) was again 30.

#### *Maternal Mortality:*

There were no deaths during the year attributable to pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state.

#### *Cancer:*

Deaths from cancer, the second most important cause of death, numbered 807 as against 880 in 1971. There was a decrease in deaths from cancer of the respiratory system 236 (186 males; 50 females) as against 251 (207 males; 44 females) the previous year. An analysis of all deaths from malignant neoplasms is given in Table 8.

#### *Infectious Disease:*

There was no outbreak of any serious infectious disease throughout the year. It is pleasing to report that gastro-enteritis which has maintained a high incidence during the past six years (602 cases notified in 1967; 730 in 1971) has shown a decline in 1972 (460 cases notified). Only 64 cases of dysentery were notified as against 148 in 1971. Food poisoning, scarlet fever and whooping cough showed a reduced incidence while infective hepatitis increased (277 as against 166 in 1971).

Unfortunately this report must again be written against the background of continuing civil unrest in the City. Community strife which began some five years ago continues to add to the problems of health department staff whose duty it is to maintain a service of high quality to our citizens. The young and the old suffer most in these conditions and the work of our health visitors, home nurses and midwives in the care of children and of the aged has been beyond praise. Indeed words are inadequate to describe the devotion to duty shown by all members of staff and in this my final annual report I would like to pay tribute to them and to the magnificent way in which they have carried out their duties in these troubled times.

This report contains statistical information as required by the Ministry of Health and Social Services and officers-in-charge of each section give a detailed account of the various duties carried out by their divisions.

I would like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their consideration and support in furthering the cause of health in the City, the Town Clerk, the Heads and Officers of other Departments with whom my work is closely associated, and finally all the members of staff of the Health Department for their conscientious service and for their loyalty, co-operation and support throughout the year.

I have the honour to be My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. McA. TAGGART,

*Medical Officer of Health and  
Port Medical Officer.*

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS, 1972

TABLE 1

Abbr- viated List Nos. *	Causes of Death	Total Deaths	MALES													FEMALES												
			All Ages	AGED										All Ages	AGED													
				Under 4 wks.	1-5 yrs.	6-11 yrs.	Under 1 year	1-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15-24 yrs.	25-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65-74 yrs.		75 yrs. and over	Under 4 wks.	1-5 yrs.	6-11 yrs.	Under 1 year	1-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15-24 yrs.	25-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65-74 yrs.	75 yrs. and over		
B1	All Causes	4,656	2,372	44	17	6	67	18	20	78	106	635	736	712	2,284	38	15	4	57	14	12	15	53	428	563	1,142		
B2	Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
B3	Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
B4	Bacillary dysentery and Amoebiasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
B5	Enteritis and Other Diarrhoeal Diseases	7	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—		
B6	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	14	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—		
B7	Other Tuberculosis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		
B8	Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
B9	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
B10	Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
B11	Streptococcal Sore Throat and Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
B12	Meningococcal Infection	3	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
B13	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
B14	Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
B15	Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
B16	Typhus and Other Rickettsioses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
B17	Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
B18	Syphilis and its sequelae Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
B19 a-f	Cancer	8	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	12	153	162	104	6	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	138	2	—		
B19g	Hodgkin's Disease and Leukaemia	807	433	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	374	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	18	—	103	113		
B20	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	15	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	3		
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2		
B22	Avitaminoses and Other Nutritional Deficiency	43	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	11	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	12		
B23	Anaemias	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
B24	Meningitis	12	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3		
B25	Active Rheumatic Heart Disease	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		





TABLE 2

Age Group (Years)	Deaths			Rate per 1,000 of population of age group (based on 1966 Census figures)	Percentage of total deaths
	Male	Female	Total		1972
Under 1 year	67	57	124	15.6	2.7
1-4	18	14	32	1.0	0.7
5-14	20	12	32	0.5	0.7
15-24	78	15	93	1.4	1.9
25-44	106	53	159	1.8	3.4
45-64	635	428	1,063	11.4	22.8
65-74	736	563	1,299	42.2	27.9
75 and over	712	1,142	1,854	125.4	39.8

Principal causes of death in order of importance

TABLE 3

1.	Heart disease	1,575
2.	Cancer	807
3.	Vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system	624
4.	Bronchitis	310
5.	Pneumonia	267
6.	Violent and accidental deaths	170
7.	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	67
8.	Hypertension	62
9.	Congenital anomalies	43

Comparative Statistics for Counties and County Boroughs

TABLE 4

Area	Rate per 1,000 population				Rate per 1,000 births		Still-birth rate per 1,000 total births	Accidental deaths
	Marriage	Birth	Death	Death rate from tuber- culosis	Infant mortality (1,000 live)	Maternal mortality (1,000 total)		
Northern Ireland	7.7	18.3	11.0	0.03	21	0.1	14	696
Belfast C.B.	8.5	14.8	12.8	0.05	23	Nil	17	154
Londonderry C.B.	8.9	20.5	11.2	0.04	22	Nil	16	16
Co. Antrim	7.3	20.4	9.5	0.02	20	Nil	12	163
Co. Armagh	7.3	21.1	10.3	0.03	22	Nil	12	72
Co. Down	7.2	18.3	11.0	0.04	15	Nil	14	139
Co. Fermanagh	7.9	20.3	12.7	0.02	30	0.9	11	23
Co. Londonderry	7.5	24.5	9.2	0.02	20	0.3	17	52
Co. Tyrone	7.7	23.3	11.5	0.02	20	0.3	14	77

**TABLE 5**

Year	Heart disease (B26, 27A, 28, 29)		Cancer		Respiratory tuberculosis		Bronchitis, Influenza and Pneumonia	
	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000
1910	—	—	—	—	825	2.1	1,538	3.9
1915	—	—	—	—	813	2.0	1,667	4.1
1920	—	—	—	—	762	1.8	1,566	3.8
1925	—	—	—	—	575	1.3	1,163	2.7
1930	852	2.0	466	1.12	346	1.0	839	2.0
1935	935	2.0	463	0.99	389	0.89	1,042	2.23
1940	1,387	3.1	576	1.29	412	0.93	1,001	2.25
1945	1,130	2.59	664	1.52	326	0.75	533	1.22
1950	1,500	3.33	717	1.59	225	0.5	565	1.26
1955	1,365	3.0	741	1.6	76	0.17	597	1.3
1956	1,297	2.9	840	1.89	74	0.16	471	1.06
1957	1,383	3.14	844	1.9	60	0.13	592	1.34
1958	1,493	3.42	822	1.88	56	0.13	549	1.25
1959	1,443	3.33	802	1.85	62	0.16	657	1.51
1960	1,476	3.4	793	1.84	28	0.07	546	1.25
1961	1,425	3.4	763	1.83	35	0.08	876	2.1
1962	1,428	3.45	777	1.87	39	0.09	520	1.25
1963	1,616	3.92	788	1.91	52	0.13	672	1.63
1964	1,433	3.5	794	1.94	34	0.08	580	1.41
1965	1,495	3.67	810	1.99	27	0.07	633	1.55
1966	1,442	3.58	844	2.09	22	0.05	900	2.24
1967	1,431	3.84	796	1.99	22	0.06	512	1.28
1968	1,540	3.94	920	2.35	24	0.06	586	1.5
1969	1,560	4.04	918	2.38	27	0.07	696	1.8
1970	1,528	3.98	887	2.31	18	0.05	712	1.8
1971	1,479	4.1	880	2.44	13	0.04	542	1.5
1972	1,575	4.35	807	2.23	14	0.04	607	1.67

Comparative Statistics: Belfast, Northern Ireland, England and Wales,  
Scotland and Irish Republic**TABLE 6**

	Belfast	Northern Ireland	England and Wales	Scotland	Irish Republic
1. Rates per 1,000 population:					
Marriage	8.5	7.7	8.6	8.1	7.3
Birth	14.8	19.3	14.8	15.1	22.4
Death	12.8	11.0	12.3	12.6	11.2
2. Death rate per 1,000 births:					
Maternal	Nil	0.09	0.15	0.16	0.34
Infant	23	21	12.0	18.8	17.7
3. Death rates per 100,000 population:					
Tuberculosis	4.7	3.2	3.0	4.4	5.9
Cancer	223	169	235	241	189
Heart diseases (B26, 27A, 28, 29)	435	396	398	425	N.A.
Coronary disease (B28)	357	311	309	345	247
Diphtheria	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4. Still-birth rate per 1,000 total births	17.4	14.3	11.9	13.2	N.A.



Population, births, birth rate per 1,000, deaths, death rate per 1,000 and natural increase from 1890

**TABLE 7**

Year	Population	Births		Deaths		Natural increase
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
1890	232,222	8,250	35.5	6,861	29.5	1,389
1895	295,000	9,772	33.1	7,168	24.3	2,604
1900	359,000	11,192	31.2	7,642	21.3	3,550
1905	360,000	11,395	31.8	7,178	20.0	4,217
1910	391,167	10,888	27.8	7,284	18.6	3,604
1915	403,000	10,196	25.3	7,220	17.9	2,976
1920	413,000	12,144	29.4	7,234	17.5	4,910
1925	438,000	10,234	23.4	6,131	14.0	4,103
1930	415,151	9,558	22.7	5,451	12.9	4,107
1935	415,151	8,848	21.3	6,238	15.0	2,610
1940	444,500	8,704	19.6	6,583	14.8	2,121
1945	435,900	9,853	22.6	5,069	11.6	4,784
1950	450,000	8,834	19.6	5,082	11.3	3,752
1955	453,900	8,100	17.8	4,752	10.5	3,348
1960	433,900	8,736	20.1	4,737	10.9	3,999
1961	416,500	8,806	21.1	4,989	12.0	3,817
1962	413,900	8,636	20.9	4,594	11.1	4,042
1963	412,000	8,839	21.5	5,046	12.2	3,793
1964	410,300	8,719	21.3	4,717	11.5	4,002
1965	406,800	8,447	20.8	4,745	11.7	3,702
1966	402,900	8,316	20.6	5,083	12.6	3,233
1967	398,500	7,997	20.1	4,345	10.9	3,652
1968	390,700	7,630	19.5	4,811	12.3	2,819
1969	385,900	7,173	18.6	4,829	12.5	2,344
1970	383,600	6,916	18.0	4,718	12.3	2,198
1971	360,400	6,235	17.3	4,430	12.3	1,805
1972	362,400	5,355	14.8	4,656	12.8	699

TABLE 8

Detailed List Nos.	Sites	Males	Females
	<b>Buccal Cavity and Pharynx</b>		
140	Lip	—	—
141	Tongue	—	1
142	Salivary gland	—	—
143	Gum	—	—
144-145	Mouth	2	1
146-149	Pharynx	2	2
	<b>Digestive Organs and Peritoneum</b>		
150	Oesophagus	10	7
151	Stomach	52	42
152-153	Intestines	38	50
154	Rectum	24	14
155-156	Biliary Passages and liver	4	9
157	Pancreas	20	22
158	Peritoneum	—	4
159	Other digestive organs	—	1
	<b>Respiratory System</b>		
160	Nose, nasal cavities, etc.	—	—
161	Larynx	4	—
162	Trachea, bronchus and lungs	181	49
163	Other respiratory organs	1	1
	<b>Bone, Connective Tissue, Skin and Breast</b>		
170	Bone	4	1
171	Connective and other soft tissue	—	—
172-173	Skin	3	2
174	Breast	—	64
	<b>Genito-Urinary Organs</b>		
180-182	Uterus	—	32
183	Ovary, Fallopian tube and broad ligament	—	18
184	Other female genital organs	—	2
185	Prostate	24	—
186	Testis	—	—
187	Other male genital organs	—	—
188	Bladder	19	9
189	Other urinary organs	6	2
	<b>Other and Unspecified Sites</b>		
190	Eye	1	—
191	Brain	6	8
192	Other parts of nervous system	1	3
193	Thyroid gland	—	—
194	Other endocrine glands	—	—
195-199	Other Sites	19	18
200, 202, 203, 208, 209	Neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues (exclusive of Hodgkin's Disease, leukaemia, etc.) (201, 204-207)	12	12
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>374</b>

Deaths from certain communicable diseases from 1890

**TABLE 9**

Year	Meningo-coccal infections	Dysentery	Measles	Polio-myelitis	Whooping cough	Influenza
1890	—	—	378	—	292	—
1895	—	—	197	—	109	—
1900	—	—	42	—	115	—
1905	—	—	227	—	24	—
1910	3	—	504	—	259	—
1915	39	—	177	0	134	—
1920	4	1	132	0	84	243
1925	0	0	167	0	99	84
1930	—	0	6	—	65	38
1935	0	0	251	2	22	65
1940	22	0	150	1	54	161
1945	2	1	10	4	26	16
1950	5	0	5	11	16	32
1955	5	3	2	0	10	34
1960	0	2	0	1	0	8
1961	0	0	2	3	0	124
1962	2	1	0	0	3	16
1963	1	0	0	1	0	20
1964	1	0	0	1	1	5
1965	2	0	2	0	0	4
1966	2	0	1	0	1	106
1967	2	2	2	0	4	8
1968	3	2	1	0	2	18
1969	1	1	1	0	1	35
1970	4	0	1	0	0	75
1971	2	2	0	0	0	11
1972	3	0	0	0	0	30
Average Annual Deaths 1962-71	2.0	0.8	0.8	0.2	1.2	29.8

Notifications of certain communicable diseases from 1900

TABLE 10

Year	Dysentery	Food poisoning	Gastro-enteritis	Infective hepatitis	Measles	Polio-myelitis	Scarlet fever	Ty-phoid fever	Whooping cough
1900	—	—	—	—	—	—	658	1,777	—
1905	—	—	—	—	—	—	650	631	—
1910	—	—	—	—	—	—	734	95	—
1915	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,994	49	—
1920	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,939	210	—
1925	—	—	—	—	—	0	1,657	143	—
1930	—	—	—	—	—	9	1,132	32	—
1935	—	—	—	—	6,203	22	3,394	117	337
1940	—	—	—	—	5,062	2	1,266	17	701
1945	—	—	—	—	1,702	20	768	14	603
1950	35	55	377	28	4,209	109	1,668	5	1,078
1955	401	29	689	65	4,328	1	791	23	1,460
1960	276	58	455	296	487	3	519	0	88
1961	232	40	420	132	3,976	13	306	0	74
1962	326	35	401	71	1,535	5	194	0	635
1963	199	42	324	155	2,989	0	193	0	95
1964	183	10	411	265	1,904	0	402	0	223
1965	378	10	343	224	1,678	3	374	2	321
1966	300	10	475	71	1,422	1	186	0	221
1967	134	6	602	142	2,096	0	276	0	135
1968	279	17	634	426	1,243	6	424	1	301
1969	401	34	828	303	1,752	3	320	1	217
1970	159	35	831	104	2,383	0	129	1	103
1971	148	16	730	166	1,088	2	210	0	161
1972	64	3	460	277	1,587	0	139	0	42
Average Annual Notification 1962-71	242	21	548	193	1,809	2	271	1	241

NOTES:—

Measles – up to 30th June, 1968, notifiable only as the first case occurring in a household within a period of two months.

Whooping Cough – up to 30th June, 1968, notifiable only as the first case occurring in a household within a period of three months.

— means not available or not then notifiable.

# RAINFALL IN MILLIMETRES

TABLE 11

Month	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
January	46.0	51.1	137.9	84.6	113.0	149.8	125.1	99.1	80.6	149.8
February	73.9	17.0	19.0	178.1	82.3	58.1	98.0	130.1	80.2	79.0
March	91.7	98.6	116.8	121.2	72.4	98.7	62.9	101.6	63.3	106.6
April	64.5	46.5	94.0	114.3	79.8	49.4	71.4	109.9	110.9	82.5
May	85.6	57.2	82.6	87.6	107.2	79.2	122.8	36.7	51.6	96.6
June	110.2	70.9	107.4	114.0	46.2	57.4	66.5	42.8	91.9	104.4
July	76.5	42.9	88.6	48.5	91.4	61.5	64.0	95.3	56.1	58.1
August	95.3	92.7	107.4	88.4	119.4	72.0	42.8	127.9	80.5	47.1
September	62.5	105.7	81.3	94.5	142.0	126.1	36.9	143.4	40.9	9.1
October	120.9	142.5	95.0	139.4	157.0	139.3	57.3	117.3	57.7	53.8
November	187.5	88.9	148.6	129.8	119.1	108.5	96.9	135.3	115.2	105.3
December	21.8	143.5	169.2	192.3	113.5	76.3	112.5	49.2	20.2	82.3
	1036.4	957.5	1247.8	1392.7	1243.3	1076.3	957.1	1186.6	849.4	974.6

# Smallpox Vaccination

TABLE 12

	Under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years
Primary	102	116	85
Revaccination	—	30	224

## Immunisation against other diseases

(completed primary courses – under 19 years of age)

TABLE 13(a)

Disease	Year of Birth					Others under age 19	Total
	1972	1971	1970	1969	1965/68		
Diphtheria	48	1,738	841	157	343	14	3,141
Whooping cough	43	1,721	827	147	159	5	2,902
Tetanus	48	1,738	840	158	347	228	3,359
Polio	50	1,726	845	155	327	26	3,129

(Reinforcing doses)

TABLE 13(b)

Disease	Year of Birth				Others under aged 19	Total
	1971	1970	1969	1965/68		
Diphtheria	14	46	25	2,237	70	2,392
Whooping cough	14	40	17	244	8	323
Tetanus	17	47	28	2,276	190	2,558
Polio	18	68	25	2,252	111	2,474



## REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES

Statistics for 1972

Registration of Births, Deaths, R.C. Marriages and Stillbirths:—

	<i>Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>R.C. Marriages</i>	<i>Stillbirths</i>
All Areas	9,491	5,474	1,192	155
Belfast City	7,785	4,456	844	117
Belfast Rural	3	433	292	—
Castlereagh Rural	1,700	524	45	38
Ballylesson	3	51	11	—

Certified copies issued:— Full – 24,045; Short Birth – 28,400.

Marriage Register Office:—

Notices of Marriage taken	—	1,089
Marriages performed	—	364
Marriages attended	—	71



## REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR 1972

As 1972 will be the last full Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health on all aspects of the Personal Health and Environmental Health of the work of the Health Department, I do not propose to go into specific details of the work of any particular section of the Environmental Health Division.

The Senior Officers of the Atmospheric Pollution, Housing, Port Health, Factories and Shops, Food and Drugs and Pest Control Divisions have, as in previous years, reported in full on the work of their particular Sections and I thank them for the details given. The clerical staff of the Sanitary Branch have produced, as usual, excellent statistical data showing in detail the work of the Public Health Inspectorate and I am most grateful for same. The Administrative Officer once again has been most helpful editorially in making what is essentially a technical report into what is, I hope also an interesting report.

Terrorist activity, "No go Areas" and Rent and Rate Strikes have bedevilled the work of the Environmental Health Division but one must place on record the devotion to duty by the staff in carrying out the statutory duties of the Department at all times and sometimes at great personal risk to themselves.

In addition to the fact that this is the last full Annual Report by the Medical Officer of Health, it will be my last contribution as Chief Public Health Inspector as by the time this report has seen the light of day I shall have laid down the reins of office.

Looking back on 41 years' service in the Health Department, I have many happy memories but above all I am most grateful for the comradeship, loyalty and all I have learnt from both junior and senior officers alike.

With the major changes taking place in Local Government Reorganisation on 1st October, 1973, I wish all concerned every success in their work for the community as a whole, good health, many thanks for their help to me and God bless.

W. JENKINS,

*Chief Public Health Inspector.*

## Water Supplies

### *Water samples collected by Health Department staff from consumers' taps*

304 samples were taken this year from consumers' taps. Of this number, the bacteriologist reported 268 to be highly satisfactory. 36 samples were unsatisfactory and the bacteriological results of these samples are as follows:—

**TABLE B 1**

Coliform organisms (per 100 ml.)	Samples	Coliform organisms of faecal origin (per 100 ml.)	Samples
1 — 3	32	1 — 3	2
4 — 10	3	4 — 10	—
Greater than 10	1	Greater than 10	—

2 samples contained both faecal and non-faecal coli.

### *Water samples collected by Health Department staff from consumers' taps in tenements*

353 samples were taken this year from these taps. Of this number, 315 samples were reported to be highly satisfactory and the remaining 38 samples were unsatisfactory due to the presence of coliform organisms.

### *Samples of water from mineral water manufacturers*

30 samples of mains water used in mineral water manufacture were submitted for bacteriological examination. Of this number 26 were reported to be satisfactory and 4 samples were unsatisfactory due to the presence of coliform organisms. 14 samples from private supplies were submitted for bacteriological examination, of which 10 were returned as satisfactory, but 4 were unsatisfactory due to the presence of coliform organisms.

### *Domestic supplies from wells and springs*

59 samples were taken from domestic supplies from wells and springs for bacteriological examination. In 26 instances the results were satisfactory, the remaining 33 samples being unsatisfactory due to the presence of coliform organisms, of both faecal and non-faecal origin. Of the unsatisfactory samples, 23 had more than 10 organisms per 100 ml. of water.

## Swimming Baths

### *Enclosed swimming baths*

In Belfast there are nine enclosed swimming pools. Four of these are owned by the Corporation, one by a health studio, one is at Methodist College, one at Royal Belfast Academical Institution, one at Queens University and one at Fleming Fulton Special School. During the year there were 738 inspections of these pools. The number of tests carried out for pH and residual chlorine amounted to 1,192. In 56 instances the results were unsatisfactory and remedial measures were carried out. 284 samples were bacteriological examination, of which 25 were unsatisfactory. The controlling bodies of the relevant pools were notified of adverse reports and defects found during inspections.

### *Open-air swimming pools*

There are five open-air swimming ponds in the City. Two are owned by the Corporation, two are at public schools, (one of which is not in use) and the fifth is at a special school. During the year there were 57 inspections of these pools and 84 tests for pH and residual chlorine were carried out, of which number the results did not comply with agreed standards in 8 instances. Of 30 samples taken for bacteriological examination, 2 were unsatisfactory. The controlling bodies of the ponds concerned were informed of adverse reports and defects discovered during inspections.

## HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE

The functions under the Housing Acts (N.I.) 1890 – 1971 in connection with the Belfast Redevelopment Areas Programme which were formerly carried out by the Health Department continue to be discharged by Public Health Inspectors on behalf of the Northern Ireland Housing Executive. The predominant problem is the replacement of sub-standard housing and slum clearance is but one aspect of the effort to eradicate unsatisfactory housing conditions. If present policies are to be effectual, the demolition of those houses which are at the end of their useful lives must go hand-in-hand with improvement of those which still have some years of useful life. The implementation of a balanced programme would appear to be necessary if the maximum potential is to be secured from the available stock of houses. Interest in our environment is growing as Government and people become more aware of the urgent need for conservation, but considerable activity is needed to deal with the present hazards to health in our highly industrial society, i.e., a stronger and more vigorous environmental health service is needed.

In the housing field, greater emphasis is being placed nationally on renovation because of the ever-increasing cost of building new houses, the high interest rates and the great number of houses which are falling prematurely into decay. In our own city the main housing task will have to be renovation of the existing stock of relatively structurally sound houses outside the proposed redevelopment areas. The alternative is premature replacement at high cost.

### *Slum Clearance and Redevelopment*

Work continued on the inspection of houses in the redevelopment areas programme and 1,924 houses were represented as unfit. The location of the areas in which those houses were found is shown below:—

<i>Area No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Families</i>
16	Sandy Row	929	877
36	Roden Street	995	500

Area 36 (Roden Street) was not originally included in the Redevelopment Areas Programme, but increased violence and rioting produced a dramatic change in this district: over 500 families abandoned their homes, moving to areas in which they felt less exposed to danger. Many of the vacated houses were reoccupied by new tenants or squatters; others were looted, burnt or wrecked and some were bricked up. A number have been demolished for security reasons under emergency legislation, but many of the remaining derelict houses appear to be in a very dangerous condition. To enable the riot-torn district to be tackled as quickly as possible it was decided to represent it as a proposed redevelopment area. It was surveyed under the most difficult and dangerous conditions but the staff nevertheless carried out the necessary house-to-house inspections in spite of difficulties – and some intimidation.

Five public local inquiries were held during 1972 in connection with unfitness and vesting orders: these involved 3,252 unfit houses in respect of which there were 311 objections. The Ministry confirmed Unfitness Orders in respect of Area 24 (Newtownards Road/Frazer Street) containing 1,144 dwellings and Area 35 (Henry Street/North Queen Street) containing 137 dwellings. In 131 instances – (9.75%), the Ministry's Inspectors changed the classification of dwellings. The exclusion of such a large number of houses from the Unfitness Orders was due to the fact that the Inspectors exercised their discretion and applied the provisions of the 1971 Housing Act as regards definition of reasonable cost. The Ministry also granted Vesting orders in respect of Area 6 (New Lodge Road/Hardinge Street) consisting of 214 dwellings and Area 35 (Henry Street/North Queen Street) with 137 dwellings.

### *Individual unfit houses*

Apart from redevelopment schemes, 108 individual unfit houses were represented and in all cases closing orders were made. This number is over 100% greater than the previous year and is the largest number ever in one year. If such progress can be maintained it would enable the current back-log of unfit housing outside redevelopment areas to be completed ahead of schedule.

The policy of rehousing the occupants of temporary prefabricated bungalows was continued and extended to cover other sites in the City. 20 of these bungalows were demolished, leaving only 3 tenants to be rehoused and clearance of the sites to follow.



### *Demolition and closure of dwellings*

Unfit houses demolished in pursuance of redevelopment and road works schemes .. .. .	643
Unfit houses closed in pursuance of redevelopment and road works schemes .. .. .	943
Fit houses demolished in pursuance of redevelopment and road works schemes .. .. .	5

### *New permanent dwellings*

The provision of new dwellings continued as indicated:—

Dwellings completed in 1972		Dwellings in course of construction at Dec. 31, 1972	
Housing Executive	Private	Housing Executive	Private
616	163	1,217	260

### *Conversion and improvement schemes*

Plans for the conversion of dwellings into self-contained flats submitted to the Corporation for approval under the Housing Acts and Building Regulations continue to be forwarded to the Department for scrutiny by the Public Health Inspectors and their observations are forwarded to the City Planning Department. This administrative arrangement ensures that, at the outset, all applicants are made fully aware of their statutory obligations under the various enactments controlling the environmental health aspects.

### *Improvement and standard grants*

The City Surveyor referred to the Department 566 applications for grants under these schemes for report. There is close liaison between the Public Health and Building Inspectors in the administration of this scheme. A joint initial inspection is made in respect of applications received and if the dwelling is considered suitable for improvement, the Public Health Inspector indicates what requirements are necessary so that after improvement it can be considered fit. The Chief Building Inspector has kindly supplied the following information in respect of improvements to dwellings.

#### *Improvement Grants:*

379 applications .. .. . 152 schemes approved

#### *Standard Grants:*

187 applications .. .. . 190 schemes approved

These figures are slightly down on the previous year and it might be useful to seek the reasons for this decline. Civil unrest is partially responsible but grants may not yet be sufficiently attractive (even though increased under the 1971 Housing Act). It is suggested that a greater response would result if a 75% grant was available as is the case in intermediate areas in England.

### *Advanced acquisition of property*

The Housing Executive is carrying out a scheme under which property in proposed redevelopment areas may be purchased under a blight notice in advance of vesting, in accordance with the Planning and Land Compensation Act (N.I.) 1971. The Health Department inspected 55 houses on request from the Ministry of Finance Valuation Division, to ascertain the fitness or otherwise of the dwellings. An increasing number of inquiries relating to the residual life of property was dealt with personally, by post or by telephone. The majority of these inquiries came directly from members of the public or their professional advisers, but since the information is also vital to other departments and public bodies, many inquiries were received from these sources.

### *Well maintained payments*

In the redevelopment areas which have been vested, many houses were found to be well maintained and appropriate payments were recommended. Mention might be made that the Housing Act (N.I.), 1971, modified the position regarding well maintained payments. Many more owner/occupiers will qualify for compensation equivalent to market value, even for houses which are classified as unfit and incapable of repair at reasonable cost. Well maintained payments in respect of tenanted homes have been increased and a new provision, which will be welcomed in certain difficult cases, is that a partial award can now be made in respect of either external or internal good maintenance. In the past a low standard of either internal or external maintenance would have prevented the making of an award that might have been well merited by good maintenance effected by either a good owner or a good tenant whose opposite number happened to be careless.

### *General improvement areas*

A sample survey is required to give a clearer picture of the extent of further unfit property which needs early assessment. Like it or not, old houses will always be with us and the best use should be made of those which are likely to remain for any prolonged time. Improvement of such houses to a reasonable standard is therefore necessary but there should also be refurbishing of streets and approaches, provision of car parks, improvement of play spaces and other features so necessary for a happy life in any area in which people may prefer to live. A few residential areas have been identified as potential general improvement areas and it is hoped that, following the survey, the authorities concerned will be ready to implement tried procedures. In the present unsettled conditions in our city, the new housing legislation has had scant publicity and it is probable that very few people are aware of increased grants, etc., but because it is now particularly urgent that means be found to increase the rate at which houses are improved, there must be an enthusiastic approach by local authorities and their officers, even though the time may not yet appear at present to be opportune.

### *Houses in multiple occupation*

A survey was started during the year of houses in multiple occupation. Although many of the premises are in the South Belfast area around Queen's University, where there is a constant demand for housing accommodation from the large student and hospital staff population, there is a widespread dispersion of this type of housing throughout the City. However, in some areas, particularly those near troubled parts of the City, the houses which were in multiple occupation have been vacated; many of the former tenants have moved to other accommodation and the houses themselves have been closed. In premises which are let in multiple occupation the Housing Act (N.I.) 1963 sets standards and specifies facilities which should be provided before the house can be so occupied. Of the 220 premises inspected, it was found that 77 had been converted into flat accommodation in compliance with local planning legislation. This means that the owners of the property have received the relevant conversion grant, which under the Housing Act 1971 is half the cost of conversion up to a maximum of £1,200 per housing unit provided. The standard of accommodation in these cases is high and most of the owners employ a caretaker to ensure that parts of premises which are used in common are kept in a satisfactory manner and to carry out the cleansing and redecoration of flats before reletting. The remaining houses which have been let in multiple occupation without the permission of the local authority vary in standard from poor to extremely good. Some owners have provided facilities near to the standard required by the Housing Act, even though in most cases the facilities provided are shared by all of the occupants. Where facilities are shared they are generally subject to neglect and abuse but the Act requires the owner to maintain them in a satisfactory manner and a notice under section 22 may be served to have the necessary work executed. No such action was taken during the survey but other matters which were injurious to health or likely to cause a nuisance were dealt with under the Public Health Acts. Items relating to fire escapes which were thought to be dangerous were referred to the City Surveyor. The premises inspected were not found to be overcrowded and in most cases flats were occupied either by a single person or a husband and wife only. It would appear that the progress made by the redevelopment programme in the West of the City has removed all the multi-occupied premises which in the past were responsible for insanitary and overcrowded accommodation.

# Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts (N.I.) 1920 – 1961

(a) During 1972:—

Certificates and reports outstanding at 1.1.72	..	..	..	1
Applications for certificates and reports..	..	..	..	12
Certificates issued to tenants	..	..	..	10
Reports issued to landlords	..	..	..	1
Certificates refused	..	..	..	—
Reports refused	..	..	..	—
Applications for certificates and reports cancelled	..	..	..	2
Certificates and reports outstanding at 31.12.72	..	..	..	—

(b) Totals from 1st September 1951 until 31st December 1972:—

Applications for certificates and reports..	..	..	..	43,997
Certificates issued to tenants	..	..	..	30,378
Reports issued to landlords	..	..	..	7,528
Certificates refused	..	..	..	530
Reports refused	..	..	..	5,190
Applications for certificates and reports cancelled	..	..	..	371

## Public Health Nuisances

*Nuisances complained of and discovered*

TABLE B 2

Nuisance	Totals
Drains, traps, etc., foul or defective	2,618
Tiling, paving or flooring defective	847
Sinks defective or want of, wastepipe foul or defective	189
Water closets foul or defective, no water closet accommodation; soil or ventilation pipes defective or want of	1,785
Dustbins defective or want of	104
Roofs defective	3,062
Spouting defective or want of	2,672
Damp state	6,332
Plaster on walls or ceiling defective	1,281
Domestic water supply: want of or unsuitable	22
Lighting or ventilation insufficient or want of	223
Schools overcrowded	—
Dwelling houses overcrowded	—
Accumulation of manure and offensive matter: offensive smells; premises or passages dirty	1,397
Fowl or animals kept so as to be a nuisance	13
Schools dirty or defective	15
Miscellaneous	4,870
Total	25,430



**TABLE B 3**

Work carried out	No. of houses etc.
Drains, traps, etc., cleansed, repaired or relaid	1,944
Tiling, paving or flooring repaired or relaid	791
Sinks provided, renewed or repaired: wastepipes cleansed or repaired	144
Water closets or soil or ventilation pipes provided, cleansed or repaired	1,302
Dustbins provided or renewed	82
Roofs repaired or renewed	2,606
Spouting cleansed, repaired or provided	2,372
Damp state abated	5,191
Plaster, wood sheeting, etc., on walls and ceilings repaired or provided	1,085
Suitable domestic water supply restored or provided	7
Sufficient natural light or ventilation restored or provided	203
Overcrowding abated in schools	—
Overcrowding abated in houses	—
Houses or passages cleansed or had offensive matter removed	698
Keeping of animals so as to be a nuisance discontinued	—
Schools cleansed or repaired	12
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	2,778
Total	19,215

*Summary for 1972 in connection with defects in dwelling houses*

Nuisances complained of and discovered	..	..	..	25,430
Inspections ..	..	..	..	64,870
Statutory notices issued	..	..	..	8,041
Sanitary improvements carried out	..	..	..	19,215
Summonses for non-compliance with notices	..	..	..	614
Magistrates' Abatement Order obtained..	..	..	..	171
Summonses for disobedience of Magistrates' Orders	..	..	..	40
Fines imposed	..	..	..	£434·63
Costs awarded	..	..	..	£126·60

*Memoranda to other Departments, etc., in connection with complaints*

Northern Ireland Housing Executive	1,652
City Surveyor's Department ..	935
Water Commissioners ..	617

*Bye-Laws relating to keeping water closets supplied with sufficient water for flushing*

Inspections during the year	..	..	..	..	817
Notices issued	..	..	..	..	390
Summonses ..	..	..	..	..	33
Fines imposed	..	..	..	..	£86·50
Costs awarded	..	..	..	..	£19·80
Continuing offences	..	..	..	..	2
Fines in respect of continuing offences	..	..	..	..	£25·00
Costs in respect of continuing offences	..	..	..	..	£1·20



*Belfast Corporation Act 1930, Section 44 (provision of dust-bins)*

Notices requiring provision of dust-bins. . . . .	16
Summonses for non-compliance with notices . . . . .	2
Dust-bins provided following complaint to the Department . . . . .	82

*Drain testing*

Tests on complaints of rats . . . . .	430
Tests on other complaints . . . . .	181
Defects found by colour tests . . . . .	19
Defects found by smoke tests . . . . .	164
Defects found by water tests . . . . .	—
Length in feet of drain pipes laid in relaying drains . . . . .	66

*School buildings*

Inspections of schools, etc. . . . .	370
Complaints received from School Health Division . . . . .	2
Intomation notices concerning defects sent to	
(a) Director of Education . . . . .	17
(b) Managers of Voluntary Schools . . . . .	—
Sanitary improvements carried out . . . . .	12

*Other premises and locations*

Stabling yards (22 on register at 31.12.72)	
Inspections . . . . .	142
Anti-fly treatments . . . . .	5
Burial grounds	
Inspections . . . . .	41
Public sanitary conveniences	
Number in City . . . . .	84
Inspections . . . . .	1,300
Offensive trades (hide merchants, etc.)	
Number in City . . . . .	6
Inspections . . . . .	173
Hairdressers	
Registered at 1st January 1972 . . . . .	474
Registered during the year . . . . .	8
Deleted during the year . . . . .	60
Registered at 31st December 1972 . . . . .	422
Inspections . . . . .	1,201
Common lodging house	
Inspections . . . . .	3
Tipping grounds	
Inspections . . . . .	36
Rivers and streams	
Inspections . . . . .	311
Samples of water collected . . . . .	108
Infectious diseases	
Visits following . . . . .	415

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The first recordings of atmospheric pollution in Northern Ireland commenced in 1954 when the Belfast Health Committee agreed to the establishment of recording sites at various points in the city. These instruments were of the monthly type, recording solid deposited matter and sulphur dioxide. The first daily volumetric smoke and sulphur recording instrument was set up in 1955: since that time additional daily recording sites have been established, so that there are now 12 sites at various points throughout the city.

As a result of the observations made since 1954, it is now possible to draw some conclusions as to the degree of pollution over the City and to make comparisons with other parts of Northern Ireland and with other cities in Great Britain. The average annual domestic coal consumption in Northern Ireland is at present 0.5 – 0.55 tons per head of population, one of the highest figures for any region in the United Kingdom. However, the low average population density of Northern Ireland, with the pattern of small communities and the general absence of heavy industry outside of Belfast, minimise widespread pollution over most of Northern Ireland.

Comparing Northern Ireland as a whole with the eleven recording regions of the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland holds a central position for smoke, but comes near the bottom of the table for sulphur dioxide. It is noteworthy that, with the exception of Northern Ireland and Northern England, all regions have higher concentrations of sulphur dioxide than of smoke, a situation which is consonant with the presence of heavy industry, large commercial city centres and the replacement of bituminous domestic coal by smokeless fuels.

There has been a marked reduction of 50% in the level of smoke in the Belfast area, in the period 1962 to 1972. In the case of sulphur dioxide, however, there have been wide variations in the yearly average concentrations and the trend is not so clear. Nevertheless, there has been an overall reduction of 15% in sulphur dioxide pollution recordings in Belfast during the period 1962 to 1972. The improvement in the level of smoke and sulphur dioxide may well be attributable to the decreasing use of coal, as annual consumption of domestic coal per head of the population dropped from about 0.75 tons in 1962 to the present figure of slightly over 0.5 tons. This, with the creation of smoke control areas, should lead to a continuing decrease in pollution levels particularly of smoke.

Considerable attention is now being devoted to pollution from road vehicles and, whilst Northern Ireland is not subjected to the degree of road congestion which obtains in England, nevertheless, in the area around Belfast there have been numerous traffic delays where idling vehicle engines can create evident pollution. The visible smoke can be seen (and tasted), but the serious feature of this form of pollution is the presence of lead compounds. The main sources of lead in the atmosphere appear to be industrial processes and the use of lead as an anti-knock ingredient of fuels for internal combustion engines. Lead is a cumulative toxic poison which can cause various symptoms ranging from mild anaemia to brain damage and death. The problem of lead in the atmosphere is causing increasing concern in large cities in Great Britain and routine measurements are now being taken in areas of high traffic density. It has shown that some London streets have five times more lead in the air than that from areas with low traffic density.

By far the greater number of inspections made and time spent in abatement of air pollution during the year was taken up by the creation of smoke control areas. In keeping to the 5 year programme for the years 1972 to 1976 another area was introduced in 1972 and Smoke Control Area No. 10 came into operation on 4th December, 1972. This area, embracing Belmont, Stormont and Knock districts and comprising 2,500 dwellings in 906 acres presented a large crop of usual problems and some new ones. In this area a considerable number of occupiers already had some form of central heating installed, with sufficient radiator surface to meet the heating requirements for the normal home, but also used one or more coal burning fires. It was decided that, if required, such houses could be allowed grant on the adaptation of one fireplace, based on the cost of installing an open type solid smokeless fuel appliance.

A proposed motorway through the centre of the area could ultimately affect a number of premises within the near future, and it was decided to exclude 56 houses from the requirements of the Smoke Control Order. When the area became operative there still remained a considerable number of householders who had not applied for conversion grants and it was necessary to serve statutory notices in order to preserve their right to be considered for grants. While the final figures for conversion to various fuels in Area No. 10 are not yet complete, the approximate percentages are based on grant paid to applicants:— electricity 35%; solid fuels 30%; gas 23%; oil 12%.

Timed observations .. .. .	141
Minutes of dark or black smoke emitted .. .. .	119
Average minutes of dark or black smoke emitted per observation ..	0.8
Verbal notices given .. .. .	52
Statutory notices served .. .. .	5
Plant onspections and advisory visits .. .. .	275
Complaints investigated .. .. .	88
Number of inspections re smoke control areas .. .. .	8,450
Number of factory chimneys .. .. .	400

### Location of atmospheric pollution recording sites

#### (a) Health Department

- |                        |                                    |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. College Street      | 7. Queen's Bridge                  |
| 2. Templemore Avenue   | 8. Dufferin Road                   |
| 3. North Road          | * 9. Forfar Street                 |
| 4. Balmoral Avenue     | *10. Ballymurphy                   |
| 5. Mountcollyer Street | *11. St. Aidan's, Springfield Road |
| 6. Lowwood Park        |                                    |

#### (b) Queen's University

12. Royal Victoria Hospital

#### (c) Belfast Corporation Electricity Department

- |                          |                                  |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 13. Sydenham Airport     | 18. Madrid Street                |
| 14. Duncrue Street       | 19. East Bridge Street           |
| 15. Great Patrick Street | 20. Victoria Works, Queen's Road |
| 16. Skegoneill Street    | 21. Thompson Dock, Queen's Road  |
| 17. Park Avenue          |                                  |

\*Due to civil disturbances no readings were taken at stations 9, 10 and 11 during the year.

Standard deposit gauges were withdrawn from service at the end of 1972 and consequently tables for solid matter deposited and for rainfall are no longer published.

Sulphur determined by lead-peroxide method (SO<sub>2</sub> per 100 sq. cm. per day)

Stations maintained by Belfast Corporation Electricity Department

TABLE B 4

Station	MONTH												6 Months Winter Average	6 Months Summer Average	Yearly Average
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.			
13	3.3	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.6	2.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.7	1.7	2.2
14	1.7	1.5	1.9	3.6	2.4	2.0	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.4	2.2	1.2	1.7
15	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.1
16	1.2	0.9	1.4	2.2	1.7	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.6	1.0
17	0.9	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.9
18	1.3	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.1	1.5
19	0.8	1.0	1.1	2.2	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.9
20	2.0	2.3	2.4	1.2	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.9	0.8	1.3
21	1.5	2.4	2.4	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.9	1.1	2.4	1.1	1.8

Daily volumetric instrument (station 12) maintained by Queen's University, Belfast

(Concentration in ug. per cubic metre)

TABLE B 5

Month	Smoke		SO <sub>4</sub>	
	M.A.	H.D.A.	M.A.	H.D.A.
January	126	537	128	347
February	113	414	135	320
March	79	263	115	254
April	52	149	86	179
May	38	89	94	174
June	28	65	87	162
July	36	110	91	216
August	45	126	127	267
September	69	174	151	267
October	119	450	143	299
November	95	344	119	268
December	151	784	146	349



**Daily volumetric instruments maintained by Health Department**  
(Concentration of smoke and sulphur dioxide in ug. per cu. m.)

Month	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8																	
	SO <sub>2</sub>		Smoke		SO <sub>2</sub>		Smoke		SO <sub>2</sub>		Smoke		SO <sub>2</sub>		Smoke																	
	ma	hdr	ma	hdr	ma	hdr	ma	hdr	ma	hdr	ma	hdr	ma	hdr	ma	hdr																
January	139	805	202	105	129	524	89	180	105	833	84	28	70	275	36	72	210	1365	145	298	125	1097	58	150	90	501	78	190	115	861	85	187
February	92	486	131	247	85	192	64	204	64	178	52	107	84	280	44	92	174	528	140	266	79	329	78	156	115	480	85	136	76	368	100	277
March	127	509	121	377	37	138	61	126	67	163	39	112	68	184	33	69	106	267	100	190	65	185	60	188	66	197	48	183	70	420	53	124
April	52	160	98	139	40	107	121	615	38	101	32	73	27	73	27	61	86	168	68	187	40	95	36	108	46	88	40	62	55	105	53	111
May	45	149	53	88	50	83	36	82	22	35	13	22	23	41	15	35	74	156	58	139	30	88	29	57	40	87	33	66	38	77	35	72
June	33	92	52	82	37	82	45	89	31	62	35	20	20	45	25	41	34	63	57	106	19	41	28	52	32	70	49	84	24	45	35	62
July	23	39	51	189	31	49	62	102	16	50	38	129	18	40	17	24	32	88	58	103	17	47	30	49	33	66	53	90	33	53	49	75
August	27	43	48	103	37	54	58	84	22	57	29	72	28	49	24	38	48	101	65	84	30	72	34	55	30	84	50	76	48	67	53	84
September	43	107	71	158	62	141	62	132	25	73	35	63	25	52	28	56	60	118	66	152	29	91	40	69	49	79	57	84	45	98	48	96
October	60	98	86	132	34	52	60	90	15	23	33	46	8	14	32	51	44	76	77	139	27	37	47	64	34	61	83	140	28	39	59	97
November	73	102	98	116	53	76	84	130	38	143	51	77	23	40	44	81	62	124	103	172	36	60	63	168	66	102	110	154	40	62	85	130
December	83	125	104	834	63	92	76	116	30	53	39	58	28	49	31	44	85	128	98	163	27	45	42	53	73	147	94	168	50	76	54	72

ma—Monthly Average. hdr—Highest Daily Reading.

## Heaviest Pollution

Smoke—Montycoller Street - January 6th: 1,365 ug per cu. m.

SO<sub>2</sub>—College Street—March 21st: 377 ug. per cu. m.

## Lightest Pollution

Smoke—North Road — August 28th: 5 ug. per cu. m.

SO<sub>2</sub>—North Road - May 31st: 5 ug. per cu. m.

## PORT HEALTH

Increased imports of grain and other material for the production of animal provender have necessitated the construction of a 30,000 tons capacity extension to the existing grain silo at the West Twin Wharf. The present grain storage at the port totals 110,000 tons, comprised in silos at Pollock Dock, Spencer Basin and West Twin Wharf. The 80-acres of reclaimed ground southward of the British Petroleum Refinery Wharf, Airport Road West, is now completely enclosed and is being filled in by pumping dredging spoil over the entire surface. A further site of similar area is in course of completion northward of this wharf.

The Belfast Harbour Commissioners' tipping grounds, which are situated on both shores of the Victoria Channel, are used solely for the deposit of building and industrial waste, the tipping of organic, dangerous or noxious matter being prohibited. These areas and the adjacent foreshores are frequently inspected to ensure that any deposit of decaying matter, capable of producing offensive odours, is removed or masked by covering with dry, hard material. Accumulations of stagnant water, obstructions in drainage trenches, suspect chemical containers, etc., are notified to the relevant departments for attention.

The sewage sludge tankers *Southdale H* and *Divis* discharge their cargoes beyond the 10-fathom line at the entrance to Belfast Lough, at least two miles off-shore, in order to prevent soiling of foreshores, irrespective of the state of the tides, weather, strength and direction of wind. The foreshores, including stream and river outlets and sewer and other outfalls are regularly inspected at all tide levels. Occasional activity on the foreshores, indicative of shellfish gathering, was investigated and in every instance found to be bait digging. Warning notices prohibiting the gathering of shell-fish were posted in conspicuous positions in seaside towns, harbours and beach approaches.

A fully-equipped container berth with attendant operations and storage areas is now in service at Donegall Quay and receiving daily traffic from Preston and Heysham which was formerly dealt with at the Herdman Channel. Commencement of a container service between Belfast and Holyhead was delayed from mid-1970 until early 1972, by the need to reconstruct the fire-damaged Britannia Bridge over the Menai Strait. The container compound at the Gotto Wharf, at which this traffic is handled, is now fully operational following the installation of additional cranes. Container and ferry sailings to and from Belfast now total 140 per week involving 10 specialised drive-on/drive-off vessels and container services between Belfast and Liverpool, Heysham, Holyhead, Preston, Garston and Glasson Dock (Lancashire); there are also weekly palletised and container services to Rotterdam and Gothenborg and similar services connecting with France, Germany, Denmark, Canada and the U.S.A.

The total tonnage of goods handled in the Port Health area was nearly seven million tons, involving 7,120 vessels inward bound from cross-channel and foreign ports. A port radio station has been incorporated in the office block at the Belfast Graving Dock, replacing the Hailing House which was demolished during reconstruction work at Spencer Basin East and the Ballast Quay. Modern cargo handling is not suited to the existing narrow quay frontages, sheds and congested road approaches. Future improvements will include the replacement of the present sheds at York Dock, with ramp and quay installations suited to a roll-on/roll-off ferry service to be operated jointly by Belfast Steamship Company and British Railways, between Belfast and Heysham. A new freight terminal ("Headterm"), at the west wall of York Dock, will be operated by G. Heyn and Sons, Ltd., (Ulster Steamship Company and Donaldson Line). The berth will accommodate vessels up to 500 feet long and 22 feet draught and the dockside equipment will include a 25 ton crane. At least two-thirds of the dockside cargo sheds at York Dock have been demolished to create container compounds and vehicle parks.

The duties of the Port Public Health Inspectors have been extended to include inspection of aircraft landing at the Belfast Harbour Airport, Sydenham, on diversion from Aldergrove Airport when it is closed in by adverse weather.

Interim rodent eradication was applied by local contractors to a number of vessels in which infestation by rodents was slight, not widespread and confined mainly to cargo spaces, deck stores, etc. In most cases the Port Health Authority of the next United Kingdom port of call was notified of the action taken and resultant kill. Insect infestation, mainly by steam flies and to a lesser extent house flies, was sufficiently extensive in 13 cases to necessitate disinfestation by the use of insecticide spray or powder in galleys, pantries, lockers and provision stores: the main accommodation in most cases remained uninfested. Accumulations of spillage, dunnage and other material suitable for rodent feeding and harbourage were either turned over or removed prior to warfarin baits being laid, in order to prevent rodents becoming established in dockside sheds and provender stores. Site preparation, road making and the construction of new berths, container complexes, silos and industrial premises are in progress throughout the Harbour Estate and the attendant ground disturbance, etc., causes



migration of rodents into adjoining established areas. Constant watch is kept by the port health staff to prevent the spread of infestation.

Consignments of imported groundnuts were examined and sampled for physico/chemical analysis and all were found to be free of aflatoxin. Similar action was taken in respect of consignments of desiccated coconut from Ceylon: bacteriological examination of the samples did not disclose the presence of intestinal pathogens. In samples of a consignment of spaghetti from Hong Kong, while salmonella and coliform organisms were not isolated, total viable organisms were much in excess of the generally accepted limit. The consignment was released with a recommendation that it be heat treated before use.

The motor vessels *Huntingdon*, *Icenic* and *Carnatic* arrived from New Zealand with large consignments of frozen, boneless beef, lamb and mutton carcasses and edible offals. Constant supervision of personnel, equipment and containers was maintained during cargo discharge to ensure compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations. Receiving authorities in the destination areas were given early telephone notice of impending arrival of these consignments by container road haulage. A container vessel on inward cross-channel passage ran aground on the Copeland Islands and remained there for a fortnight. Due to damage to the ship's bottom and fuel tanks, the contents of some food containers which were stored below deck were contaminated by diesel oil and on surrender were destroyed by tipping at the Municipal tipping ground. Other foodstuffs which had been stored on deck were unaffected and were returned to the exporters for withdrawal from circulation, due to lapse of the shelf-life period.

There has been a further increase in the number of notifications from cross-channel ports through which foodstuff containers from foreign sources are transhipped to Belfast. In most cases advance written notice of container arrival and written assurances that containers will remain sealed through to final destination in Northern Ireland, are received early enough to enable prompt notification to the relevant receiving authorities for their final inspection. Local agents, shippers and importers have been generally co-operative in furnishing the required information in good time. 123 notifications (written and oral) and other relevant documents concerning container movement as required by the Imported Food (N.I.) Regulations, 1968 were received from cross-channel Port Health Authorities in respect of 529 containers of foodstuffs which arrived from foreign ports either by direct shipment from country of origin, or by transshipment through continental or cross-channel ports. The foodstuffs comprised fresh, canned and preserved fruits; onions; vegetables; flour; rice; tomatoes; wines and meat. Where possible the containers were inspected at the container compounds in the port area. If completed forms of notification and assurance were produced the containers were released for delivery to inland destinations for final inspection.

Notifications were received from various cross-channel Port Health Authorities of adverse results of bacteriological examinations, chemical and physico/chemical analysis and non-compliance with the requirements of the Imported Food Regulations, discovered in consignments of foodstuffs landed at their ports if there was a possibility of similar cargoes reaching Belfast.

Regular contacts were maintained with the officers of the Landing, Shipping and Waterguard Branches of H.M. Customs and Excise; H.M. Home Office Immigration Branch; the Marine Survey Branch of the Board of Trade; the Portal Inspection Branch of the Ministry of Agriculture; the Belfast Harbour Commissioners; the Belfast and District Water Commissioners and the Harbour Masters of Bangor and Carrickfergus, all of whom have been most helpful.

*Vessels built by Harland and Wolff Ltd. in 1972*

		Gross Tonnage
Belinda	Single screw bulk carrier	56,916
Olympic Banner	Single screw tanker	128,561



*Vessels inspected during refit or repair*

Cargo vessels:-	Anchises, Autolyus, Ballyhill, Ballylesson, Ballyloran, Ballymore, Ballyrobert, Ballyrory, Ballyrush, Brian Boroime, Clan Macgillivray, Clan Malcolm, Container Venturer, Craigavad, Craigavon, Craigboy, Curling, Doris, Fair Head, Godinia, Harambee, Inishowen Head, Ionic Ferry, Lancashire Coast, Matha, Mayfair Sapphire, Messiniake Tolmi, Othon, Pearl Trader, Polyhymnia, Rhodi Mawr, Santona, S.A. Merchant, Strangford Ferry, Teakbank, Torr Head, Vulcan, Walnut.
Tankers:-	Alinda, Fostrum, Heering Mille.
Naval:-	H.M.S. Kilmorey.
Cross Channel passenger/vehicle vessels:-	Antrim Princess, Duke of Argyll, Duke of Lancaster, Ulster Prince, Ulster Queen.
Tugs:-	Carrickfergus, Clandeboye, Coleraine, Craigdara, Cultra, Dunherron, Dunosprey.
Royal Fleet Auxiliary vessel :-	Olna.

**Amount of shipping entering the port in 1972**

**TABLE B 7**

	Ships	Tonnage	Ships inspected		Ships recorded as defective	Ships on which defects have been remedied	Ships reported as having had infectious disease on board during the voyage
			By Medical Officer	By Port Public Health Inspectors			
COASTWISE	5,903	5,153,557	12	1,294	51	64	5
FOREIGN	1,217	1,791,053	10	1,076	32	15	10
TOTALS	7,120	6,944,610	22	2,370	83	79	15

Included in the above table are arrivals at Bangor, Carrickfergus and Kilroot.

**Character of trade at the port**

(a) *Passenger traffic (other than coastwise) during the year:—*

**TABLE B 8**

Passengers	Aliens		British including Commonwealth		Total		Refused leave to land/embark
	Forces	Civilians	Forces	Civilians	Forces	Civilians	
Inwards by ship	—	254	—	107	—	361	29
Inwards by aircraft	—	255	—	28,558	—	28,813	—
TOTALS	—	509	—	28,665	—	29,174	29
Outwards by ship	—	72	—	37	—	109	—
Outwards by aircraft	4	418	—	31,940	4	32,358	—
TOTALS	4	490	—	31,977	4	32,467	—

(b) *Cargo traffic:—*

Principal Imports:—Maize; wheat; barley; oats; flour; butter; fresh, dried and canned fruits; meat and meat products; tea; sugar; fish; vegetables; eggs (frozen and powdered); confectionery; chocolate; desiccated coconut; wines; ales; spirits; cordials; carobs; grain offals (bran, middlings, pollards, etc.); cattle, pig and poultry feedstuffs; hides (cured); timber; wood-pulp; paper; newsprint; flax; hemp; coir; sisal; rayon fibre; fabrics and made-up articles; soap; chemicals; drugs; phosphate rock; chemical fertilizers; crude and refined oils; coal; coke; crude rubber; duralium; tin plate; iron; steel; brass; copper and other alloys; machinery; tools; motor vehicles; building materials; tar; asphalt; cement; tobacco (leaf and manufactured); cigarettes.

Principal Exports:—Confectionery; chocolate; milk (preserved and condensed); eggs; bacon; pork; beef; poultry; rabbits; hares; fresh fish; shellfish; potatoes; apples; pears; grass seed; live cattle; sheep and pigs; hides (wet); feedstuffs; rock salt; machinery; rope; twine; felt; linen; textile yarns, fabrics and made-up goods; scrap metal; oil; motor spirit; tobacco (manufactured); cigarettes; whiskey.

(c) *Foreign ports from which ships arrived:—*

**TABLE B 9**

Aahus	3	Frederikshavn	1	Lidkoping	1	Riga	10
Aarhavn	2	Freetown	5	Limassol	4	Ronnebyham	5
Aarhus	7	Fremantle	2	Lisbon	2	Sables D'Olonne	2
Abidjan	1	Fuglafjordur	4	L'Orient	2	Saint Nazaire	3
Abo	1	Gdansk	13	Lourenco Marques	1	Salvador	1
Adies	1	Gdynia	7	Lulea	7	Sande	5
Agusta	1	Genoa	1	Lyttleton	1	Sannia	1
Akieshamn	1	Ghent	42	Mantyluoto	4	Sarpsborg	3
Akranes	1	Gijor	1	Marin	4	Savannah	1
Albany	1	Göthenburg	43	Mena-al-ahmadi	2	Setubal	1
Alexandria	3	Haifa	1	Merson	1	Singapore	4
Alleppey	1	Halifax	1	Mombasa	4	Skagen	10
Amsterdam	31	Halmstad	15	Montevideo	1	Skarhaven	1
Antwerp	49	Halsa	1	Montreal	10	Skien	1
Ashdod	7	Halsingborg	1	Moss	4	Skutskar	1
Baie Comeau	3	Halstavig	1	Mostaganem	1	Sonderburg	1
Baltimore	4	Hamburg	39	Murmansk	1	Sorel	8
Bangkok	1	Hamilton	2	Nantalli	2	Spiro	1
Bassens	1	Hamina	28	Nantes	3	St. Malo	6
Bayonne	15	Hampton Roads	1	Narvik	1	Stavanger	2
Beira	4	Harbour Grace	2	Nantal	1	Steinhavn	1
Bergen	2	Haugesund	1	Neguya	1	Stettin	1
Bilbao	4	Haukipudas	1	New Orleans	5	Stocka	3
Blaye	1	Hawaii	1	New Plymouth	1	Stralshund	1
Bombay	1	Helsinki	1	New York	1	Stykkisholm	1
Bordeaux	9	Heroya	1	Nordhavn	1	Sundsvall	1
Bourgas	3	Hirtshals	6	Nordreht	1	Svelgen	4
Bremen	12	Holmsond	1	Norfolk	4	Svendborg	1
Bridgewater	1	Honfleur	1	Norkopping	7	Swijndrecht	2
Brighton	1	Honingsvaag	1	Norsundet	1	Szczcin	4
Caen	1	Houston	3	Nykoping	2	Takoradi	1
Calcutta	1	Igarka	1	Odda	1	Tanga	3
Capetown	3	Izmir	1	Odense	6	Teneriffe	1
Casablanca	2	Jacksonville	1	Oran	3	Ternuezen	2
Ceuta	2	Jugleprits	1	Oslo	11	Thunder Bay	5
Chicago	1	Kaliningrad	2	Ostende	1	Thyboron	1
Colombo	4	Kalundborg	1	Oulu	1	Toledo	5
Copenhagen	33	Karachi	1	Pasajes	1	Tonnay Charente	7
Cornerbrook	5	Katamala	1	Philadelphia	5	Toronto	7
Cuxhaven	1	Kemi	2	Piraeus	1	Trinidad	1
Dakar	7	Kharg Island	2	Pornic	5	Tripoli	2
Dar-es-Saalam	3	Kiel	1	Port Alfred	1	Trondheim	1
Delfzyl	1	Kitimat	1	Port Cartier	1	Uddevalla	9
Dordrecht	8	Koepang	1	Port Churchill	2	Valkom	4
Duluth	4	Koping	1	Port Elizabeth	1	Vancouver	2
Dunkirk	2	Kotka	1	Port Hawksbury	2	Ventspils	14
Durban	5	Kristiansand	2	Port Jerome	1	Vera Cruz	1
Egersund	3	Kristinehamn	4	Port Lincoln	1	Via Reggio	3
Emden	7	Labaun	1	Porto Alegre	1	Walkom	1
Esmeraldes	1	La Garrucha	1	Port St. Joe	1	Walvis Bay	5
Esperance	1	La Pallice	4	Port Swettenham	1	Wellington	1
Eydehaven	1	Larvik	5	Port Trieux	1	Willemstad	1
Faeroes	2	Las Palmas	4	Quebec	3	Windau	1
Famagusta	18	La Spezia	1	Rauma	4	Yokohama	1
Farsund	4	Le Havre	11	Recife	1		
Flekkefjord	1	Leningrad	9	Reposaari	3		
Foskados	1	Le Treport	1	Reyjavik	2		

*Nationalities of vessels inspected on arrival at the port:—*

**TABLE B 10**

Belgian	3	Faroese	5	Italian	8	Polish	23
Brazilian	1	Finnish	14	Kenyan	1	Republic of Ireland	29
British	1,132	French	5	Liberian	44	Russian	47
Bulgarian	3	German	377	Nigerian	3	South African	4
Cypriot	19	Greek	33	Norwegian	94	Spanish	8
Danish	160	Icelandic	2	Pakistani	2	Swedish	47
Dutch	284	Indian	4	Panamanian	14	Swiss	1
						Yusoslavian	4

## The Aliens Order 1953 (S.I. 1671/1953)

### The Commonwealth Immigrants Act, 1962

Under Articles 30 and 33 of the above Order, Dr. J. McA. Taggart, Dr. W. J. McLeod and Dr. Rosetta Hill have been appointed by the Ministry of Health and Social Services as Medical Inspectors for the Port of Belfast for the purposes of the Order and the Act.

Ships carrying aliens (including those granted temporary shore leave)	99 inwards; 33 outwards
Aircraft carrying aliens	69 inwards; 94 outwards
Granted temporary shore leave	48

### Water supply

(a) and (b) for the port and shipping:—

The port fresh water supply is obtained from the Belfast City and District Water Commissioners' mains which feed the Belfast Harbour Commissioners' quayside mains and hydrants. Vessels are supplied from quayside hydrants by the use of meter/standpipes and hoses under the control of the Water Commissioners. Special precautions are taken to prevent contamination of the hydrants and ancillary equipment.

(c) *Water boats*:—

There are no water boats at the port. Local tugs supply fresh water on the rare occasions when ships are anchored off-shore.

### *Water Sampling*

82 samples of drinking water were taken on board vessels and submitted to the Central Laboratory for bacteriological examination. 64 of these samples were found to be highly satisfactory; 18 were unsatisfactory due to the presence of coliform organisms. Where examination revealed contamination the ship's water tanks, pumps and systems were thoroughly flushed and chlorinated with effective results.

### Public Health (Ships) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1954-1964:—

*Arrangements for dealing with Declaration of Health forms*:—

Declaration of Health forms as recommended by the Association of Sea and Air Port Health Authorities of the British Isles are in use at the port. Special instructions relative to the Port of Belfast are given on the fourth page and a supply of these forms is distributed to H.M. Customs Officers and to the Belfast Harbour Commissioners for the use of the Pilotage service.

A Declaration of Health form signed by the master and countersigned by the ship's surgeon (where one is carried) is received from each ship arriving at the port from a foreign port. The Declaration of Health form is received by the Customs Officer or the Port Public Health Inspector on the arrival of the ship. The answers to the questions contained in the Declaration are scrutinised and supplementary questions asked. In cases where the Customs Officer first boards the ship and the Declaration of Health is satisfactory, pratique is granted. If the Declaration of Health is not satisfactory, the circumstances are immediately reported to the Port Medical Officer, who makes investigations before



passengers or crew are allowed to land. Ships arriving at the port are required to display the appropriate quarantine signals as laid down in the regulations. 660 completed Declaration of Health forms were received from vessels arriving at the port from foreign ports other than "excepted" ports.

*Boarding of ships on arrival:—*

All ships arriving from a foreign port are boarded on arrival by an officer of H.M. Customs and an officer of the Port Health Authority.

*Notification to the Authority of inward ships requiring special attention (radio messages, land signal stations, information from pilots, Customs officers, etc.):—*

Arrangements for the transmission of radio messages from inward bound ships requiring special attention under the Regulations have been made with the various shipping companies and agents in Belfast. Under the arrangements the shipping companies receive the radio message required under Regulation 13 and forward the information to the Port Medical Officer. Alternatively, or in addition, radio messages are received direct by the Port Health Authority, the telegraphic address "Portelth, Belfast" having been registered for this purpose. (Regulation 14 (1) and (2)). No land signalling system is in operation. Close co-operation exists between the Port Health Authority and the Officers of H.M. Customs and notifications of ships requiring special attention are received from the latter. 25 radio telegrams were received from inward bound ships.

*Mooring stations designated under Regulations 22 to 30:—*

With the concurrence of H.M. Customs and the Belfast Harbour Commissioners, the ordinary places of mooring, discharge or loading have been designated mooring stations in relation to inward ships from foreign ports.

*Experience of working of Regulation 18: restriction on boarding or leaving ships:—*

In carrying out the provisions of this Regulation during the year no difficulty arose and it was not necessary to require passengers to furnish names and destinations, etc., as there was no case of infectious disease on board any ship arriving at the port which required this procedure.

*Arrangements made for:—*

*Regulation 5 (c) (i): Premises or waiting rooms for medical inspection:—*

There are at present no premises set apart as a Customs examination hall, waiting rooms or rooms for medical inspection of passengers, as there are no direct passenger sailings between this port and foreign ports. Passengers who arrive by direct cargo ships from foreign ports are examined, if necessary, on board the particular ship.

*Regulation 5 (c) (ii): Premises for temporary isolation of persons as required by the regulations:—*

None provided.

*Regulation 5 (c) (iii): Cleansing, disinfecting or disinfection of ships, persons or clothing:—*

After the removal of a case or cases of infectious disease, disinfection of the ships is carried out by the Port Public Health Inspectors. Clothing and other effects are removed to the Health Committee's Disinfecting Station, Laganbank Road, where they are subjected to steam pressure disinfection. The cleansing of persons is also carried out at this station at which suitable facilities have been provided for this purpose.

*Regulation 5 (d): Arrangements for reception into hospital of persons as required by the regulations:—*

The N.I. Hospitals Authority make provision for the reception of cases of infectious diseases at the Northern Ireland Fever Hospital at Purdysburn. Separate premises situated in the hospital grounds, but self contained and isolated from the other hospital buildings, are available for the reception of cases of smallpox.

*Regulation 5 (e): Ambulance transport:—* The port makes use of the facilities provided for ambulance transport in the City by the N.I. Hospitals Authority.



*Regulation 5 (f): Supervision of contacts:—* 3 notifications regarding contacts of infectious diseases were received from other Sea and Airport Health Authorities during the year.

*Regulation 9: Arrangements for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases among seamen under international agreement:—*

Upon the arrival of a ship in the port, the Master is informed of arrangements for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease amongst the seamen. Pamphlets are left which give the location and time of V.D. Clinics and warning of the danger of venereal disease. If continuation of treatment at another port is necessary, the seaman's V44 is completed by the Medical Officer of the V.D. Clinic with particulars of treatment given. The Belfast Harbour Commissioners have permitted the display in the port area of Health Department notices warning of the necessity for diagnosis and information on treatment centres.

*Arrangements for interment of the dead:—*

These are dealt with by the shipping companies or their agents.

*Cases of notifiable and other communicable diseases landed from ships (including coastwise ships)*

**TABLE B 11**

Diseases	Cases		Ships concerned	Average cases for previous five years
	Passengers	Crew		
Influenza	—	2	2	5
Tonsillitis	—	1	1	—

*Cases of notifiable and other communicable diseases occurring in vessels during voyage but disposed of prior to arrival*

**TABLE B 12**

Diseases	Cases		Ships concerned	Average cases for previous five years
	Passengers	Crew		
Infectious Hepatitis	—	1	1	—

No cases of cholera, plague, relapsing fever, smallpox, typhus fever or yellow fever occurred and no plague infected rats were discovered during the year.

*Other illnesses which occurred in vessels during voyage or stay in port*

**TABLE B 13**

Illness	Foreign-going	Coastwise
Appendicitis	1	1
Bronchitis	1	1
Dental	3	2
Diabetes	1	—
Enteritis	6	1
Gastritis	9	4
Hernia	1	1
Injury	2	2
Psoriasis	1	1
Rheumatism	2	1
Venereal disease	5	2

### Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1971

Civil aircraft, especially those from foreign airports, landing on diversion at Sydenham Airport will be subject to inspection under these Regulations.

## Measures against rodents

### *Steps taken for detection of rodent plague:—*

On ships in port:—All ships arriving from ports where plague is endemic are boarded by the Port Public Health Inspector as soon as possible after berthing. Enquiries are made as to the prevalence of rats on board, and as to whether any sick or dead rats were found during the voyage. The ships are then inspected to ascertain the degree of rat infestation, and are periodically inspected during the time they remain in port in order to ascertain if any dead rats have been found in the cargo.

### *Measures taken to prevent the passage of rats between ship and shore:—*

If a vessel shows evidence of rat infestation or has come from a suspected port, rat guards have to be fixed and maintained fixed to all mooring lines during the time the vessel is in port. Other measures to prevent passage of rats over gangways, etc., may be required. Particular attention is paid to accumulations of materials likely to attract rats, such as galley swill deposited on decks or jetties and not contained in tightly-covered metal receptacles.

### *Methods of deratting:—*

(a) On ships:—Eradication measures in a vessel are influenced by the extent and location of the infestation. Where it is slight and confined, trapping and warfarin baiting will suffice. In other cases fumigation with hydrogen cyanide is carried out by authorised contractors in accordance with the provisions of the Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation of Ships) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1952 under the supervision of the Port Public Health Inspectors. Methyl bromide may be used as an alternative fumigant, particularly where insect infestation is also present. Sodium mono-fluoroacetate (1080) in fluid form, may be used in poison baiting.

(b) Premises in the vicinity of docks, quays, etc.:—Sheds, wharves, roads and open spaces in the Belfast Harbour Commissioners' Estate receive routine warfarin baiting. Occupiers of premises within the Estate readily accede to requests for provision of rodent repressive treatment at their premises. When necessary a written notice under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919 is served on the occupiers of the premises concerned.

### *Measures taken for detection of rats:—*

(a) On ships:—Vessels arriving in the port are inspected by the Port Public Health Inspectors and Pests Officer to ascertain the presence and extent of rodent infestation or any condition which would encourage infestation.

(b) On shore:—Sheds, stores, other buildings and structures also timber stacks and open spaces receive continual inspection.

#### *Inspections made by Pests Officer:—*

Vessels .. .. .	430
Vessels — for issue of deratting exemption certificates .. ..	85
Dockside premises, sheds, stores, timber-stacks, building and fitting-out berths, yards and lands .. .. .	363

### *Ratproofing:—*

#### *(a) Extent to which docks, wharves, warehouses, etc., are ratproof:—*

The quayside of docks and basins in the port are mainly of solid granite construction with ferro-concrete or granite sett surfacing. In the case of jetties, wharves and quay extensions, some rat harbourage does exist in the under-jetty piling and frame work also in the stone facing of the river bank but rat passage from one to the other is restricted by the sound construction of quayside surfacing. The use of concrete and/or granite setts laid on concrete in the construction of roads and shed floors ensures effective ratproofing in sheds and other dockside buildings.

#### *(b) Action to extend ratproofing:—*

(1) In ships:—Efforts are directed towards restricting free movement in vessels and preventing access to such attractive spaces as bilges for water, under ceilings, sheathing or casing for nesting and food stores. The use of tight fitting steel doors, sheet metal and expanded fine-mesh metal assures perfect protection.

(2) On shore:—Dock-side premises are inspected to ensure that they are maintained in sound condition against the entry and harbourage of rodents and that material favourable to harbourage and feeding is not permitted to accumulate. Most owners and occupiers of premises in the port area are fully aware of the damage to merchandise caused by rodents and adopt all practicable measures to prevent their entry.

On 19 occasions accumulations of material offering rodent harbourage were turned over, restacked or removed and ratproofing was made good in 4 cases.

(1) On ships:—

**TABLE B 14**

Species	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Black Brown	2 —	— —	3 —	1 —	— —	3 —	2 —	— —	3 —	2 —	— 2	3 —	19 2

In addition to the above, 46 mice were destroyed.

(2) In docks, quays, wharves, warehouses etc.:—

**TABLE B 15**

Species	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Black Brown	6 —	3 1	6 2	1 1	3 —	— —	2 1	6 —	— 2	3 —	1 4	4 1	35 12

In addition to the above, 75 mice were destroyed.

The number of rodents destroyed in the above table were those reported to the Port Public Health Inspectors and Pests Officers, following enquiry from sweepers, storemen, pests eradicating operators, etc.

*Measures of rodent eradication on plague "infected" or "suspected" ships or ships from plague infected ports which arrived at the port during the year:—*No plague infected or suspected ships arrived at the port during the year.

*Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year*

**TABLE B 16**

Gross tonnage	Ships	Deratting certificates issued				De- ratting ex- emption certi- ficates issued	Total certi- ficates issued
		After fumigation with		After trap- ping, poison- ing, etc.	Total		
		Methyl bromide	Sulphur				
Under 300 tons	8	—	—	—	—	8	8
From 301 tons to 1,000 tons	37	—	—	—	—	37	37
From 1,001 tons to 3,000 tons	35	—	—	—	—	35	35
From 3,001 tons to 10,000 tons	23	—	—	—	—	23	23
Over 10,000 tons	13	—	—	—	—	13	13
TOTALS	116	—	—	—	—	116	116

5 vessels, where rodent infestation was slight, were serviced by trapping and baiting and, where deemed necessary, notification of extent of infestation was given to the Port Health Authority of the port of final discharge.



# Hygiene of crew's spaces

Classification of nuisances:—

**TABLE B 17**

Nationality of ships	Inspected	Defects of original construction	Structural defects through wear and tear	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health
British	1,132	7	54	103
Other nationalities	1,238	—	8	26

The defects consisted of:—

**TABLE B 18**

	British	Other nationalities
<b>Defects due to wear and tear of the following:</b>		
Bulkheads, shell and deck plating and bilge limbers	1	—
Chopping blocks	1	—
Coffee, milk and tea boilers	1	—
Deckhead and bulkhead insulation	1	—
Decks	6	—
Doors	2	—
Drinking water filters	1	—
Flue pipes	1	—
Flushing valves	1	1
Fresh water systems	1	—
Fresh water tanks	1	—
Galleys: food preparation equipment	1	—
Galleys: refuse shutes and grease traps	2	1
Galley stoves	6	1
Heating systems	1	—
Portlights and windows	4	1
Refrigerators	6	—
Scupper pipes and fittings	1	—
Showers	1	—
Soil discharges	1	—
Tables	1	—
Tiling	5	2
Urinal discharges and stalls	2	1
Ventilators and ventilation systems	3	1
Waste discharges	1	—
W.C. basins	2	—
<b>Totals</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Other conditions remedied:</b>		
Bilges cleansed and painted	2	—
Crew and passenger accommodation cleansed	13	4
Crew and passenger accommodation painted	14	3
Disinfection after infectious disease	1	—
Dockside nuisances from overboard soil and waste discharges	12	3
Domestic refrigerators painted	4	—
Drinking water carafes and glasses cleansed	1	—
Drinking water systems chlorinated	11	1
Drinking water tanks cleansed and cement washed	19	3
Refrigerated cargo spaces cleansed	1	—
Rubbish and swill on deck	—	1
Scuppers cleansed	7	3
Serviced for eradication of insects	8	5
Service for eradication of rodents	2	3
Sullage tanks cleansed	3	—
Swill bins provided	1	—
W.C. basins and drains cleansed	1	—
W.C. compartments cleansed	1	—
W.C. compartments painted	2	—
<b>Totals</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>26</b>



*Action taken following discovery of nuisances or other defects in vessels:—*

It was not necessary to issue formal written notices on any occasion as in every case of verbal notice to Masters, Duty Officers, Owners, or Shipping Agents (and, where vessels were undergoing refit, Marine Superintendents and Shipyard Managers) of nuisances and other defects, remedial action followed. Nuisances and other defects arising from defects in original construction of vessels and any contraventions of the Merchant Shipping (Crew Accommodation) Regulations, 1953, were notified to the Nautical Officers of the Board of Trade Marine Survey Branch. Berths occupied by vessels (particularly the adjoining jetty surfaces) were kept under close observation to prevent soiling of dockside surfaces and contamination of water hydrants by overside discharge of soil and waste water. The berthing masters of the Harbour Commissioners give notice to masters of incoming vessels that discharges on to quayside surfaces are prohibited and that, where accidental discharges occur, immediate cleansing and hosing down of the dockside surface is required so as to avoid contamination being carried into adjoining sheds in which foodstuffs may be stored.

### Food Inspection

*Action taken under the Food and Drugs Act (N.I.) 1958 and Regulations made thereunder:—*

The following samples of food were taken and submitted to

- (a) the Central Laboratory for bacteriological examination:—

Desiccated coconut, 21; cooked ham, 5; cured picnic pork, 1; pineapple in syrup, 1; pork luncheon meat, 3.

- (b) the Public Analyst for chemical analysis:—

Ready cooked rice, 1; tomato soup mix, 1; vegetable soup, 1.

and for physico/chemical analysis:— shelled groundnuts, 1.

All foodstuff cargoes on board vessels, in containers or stored in dockside sheds and stores were kept under continuous observation and inspected regularly for the detection of unsound food or infringement of the relevant Regulations made under the Food and Drugs Act (N.I.) 1958.

*Shellfish:—Information respecting any shellfish beds or layings within the area under the jurisdiction of the Port Health Authority, stating whether they are, in the opinion of the Port Medical Officer, liable to pollution:—*There are no layings of shellfish within the area.

*Report of any action under the Public Health Shellfish (N.I.) Regulations 1936 or the Food and Drugs Act (N.I.) 1958:—*None taken. Under the Belfast Corporation Act 1930, it is an offence to gather shellfish within the area of the Belfast Port Health Authority. Posters are exhibited in the vicinity of the Port area, warning the public against the gathering of shellfish.

### *Unsound food seized or surrendered*

**TABLE B 19**

				Tons	Cwts
Cabbages	200 Nets	} contents of four containers involved in shipwreck		—	—
Carrots	100 Nets			—	—
Cauliflowers	98 Cartons			—	—
Mineral waters				85	9
Soft drinks				—	—
Sultanas				—	—
Grapes				—	4
Potato crisps				12	0
Sultanas				—	7

*Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) (Vessels) Regulations (N.I.) 1965: Smoke observations of ships' funnels—*

Number of observations each of 30 minutes' duration .. ..	6
Number observed discharging black smoke over three minutes in the aggregate during a period of 30 minutes .. ..	Nil
Number observed discharging dark smoke continuously for periods in excess of those permitted in the Schedule, during a period of 30 minutes .. ..	4

Verbal notice was given by the Port Public Health Inspectors to Masters, Chief Engineers and Ships' Managers on 4 occasions regarding the volume and duration of emission of black and dark smoke from ships' funnels. In every case immediate remedy was effected. Opportunity was taken during visits to vessels using steam in heating or propulsion to contact Chief Engineers with a view to preventing emission of dark smoke from funnels.

*Routine and other inspections, additional to those tabulated elsewhere in the Report:—*

982 visits to cross-channel passenger vessels.

2,066 re-inspections regarding defects, etc.

125 inspections regarding issue of deratting and deratting exemption certificates.

### FACTORIES, OFFICES AND SHOPS

Plans received from the City Surveyor's Department concerning alterations to existing buildings and erection of new buildings were examined and reported on as follows:—

Bakeries .. ..	4
Banks .. ..	4
Bookmakers' premises .. ..	6
Breadshops .. ..	2
Church buildings .. ..	2
Community centres .. ..	7
Doctors' surgeries .. ..	3
Factories .. ..	6
Filling stations and garages .. ..	4
Hairdressing salons .. ..	2
Hospitals .. ..	6
Hostels .. ..	2
Launderettes .. ..	2
Mixed shops (non-food) .. ..	16
Office buildings .. ..	28
Playgrounds and play centres .. ..	3
School buildings .. ..	13
Sports pavilions .. ..	1
Warehouses .. ..	3
Welfare homes .. ..	3
Workshops .. ..	5

In addition to the above, 15 reports were made to the City Planning Officer on applications under the Planning Acts.

The following tables give details of the work carried out during the year in enforcement of the provisions of the Factories Acts:—

Factories (power) on register .. ..	2,223
Factories (non-power) on register .. ..	145
Other premises .. ..	135

TABLE B 20

Premises	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power	2,427	35	—
Factories without mechanical power	11	—	—
* Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction, but not including outworkers' premises)	90	8	—
Totals	2,528	43	—

\* Electrical stations reckoned as factories

TABLE B 21

Defects found

Particulars	Instances	Remedied	Referred to Chief Inspector of Factories	Defects for which Prosecutions Instituted
Want of cleanliness (Sect. 1)	49	30	—	—
Overcrowding (Sect. 2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (Sect. 3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (Sect. 4)	2	—	2	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (Sect. 6)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (Sect. 7)				
Insufficient	6	6	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	81	65	—	—
Not separate for the sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences (excluding offences relating to homework, which are reported in Table B 24)	4	—	3	—
Totals	142	101*	5	5

\* Defects remedied include defects outstanding from last year

TABLE B 22

Factory Outworkers (Homework)

Nature of Work	Inspections of Outworkers Premises	Outwork in unwholesome premises (Section 132)			Outwork in infected premises (Sections 133/134)		
		Instances	Notices	Prosecutions	Instances	Orders made Set. 134	Prosecutions 133/134
1. Making, cleaning, washing, altering, ornamenting, finishing and repairing of wearing apparel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Making-up, ornamenting, finishing and repairing of table linen (including in the term "linen" articles of cotton or cotton and linen mixture)	54	—	—	—	1	—	—
3. Textile weaving and any process incidental thereto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	54	—	—	—	1	—	—



Outworkers' premises within the City, notified during the year ..	128
Notices sent to factories employing outworkers .. ..	38
Notices for failing to keep or send lists of outworkers .. ..	8
Outworkers notified from other districts .. ..	—
Outworkers notified to districts outside the City .. ..	56

In addition to the provisions of the Factories Acts and Regulations relating to local authority responsibilities, factories are also subject to the provisions of the Public Health Acts in so far as public health nuisances are concerned. Consequently, during visits to factories, such nuisances as damp conditions, structural defects, discharge of fumes, etc., were dealt with under the Public Health Acts, as follows:—

*Inspections of factories and workplaces under the Public Health Acts (N.I.) 1878 to 1926 and the Belfast Corporation Acts 1845 to 1961:—*

Nuisances discovered .. .. .	47
Statutory notices issued .. .. .	40
Nuisances abated .. .. .	40
Dangerous structures, risk of fire, etc., reported to the City Surveyor	16

## BAKEHOUSES

There were 172 bakehouses on the Department's register at the end of 1972, eight fewer than in 1971. Ten bakeries closed down or ceased business and two new bakeries were established. One of the bakeries was closed as a result of a Court Case brought under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act (N.I.) 1958, upon evidence of the bad structural condition of the bakehouse, the unsatisfactory nature of the food preparing part of the premises and that the food business could not be carried on without risk to public health. The Court made an order disqualifying the occupier of the bakery from carrying on a food business on the premises.

1,332 visits were made to bakehouses during the year in connection with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations (N.I.) 1964, the investigation of foreign matter in foodstuffs and inspections during the course of alterations and improvements.

### Bakehouses

TABLE B 23

Defects	Instances	Notices	Remedied
Want of cleanliness in food rooms	6	6	4
Food rooms required redcoration	19	11	10
Ceilings, walls, floors, doors, etc., in disrepair	5	5	8
Equipment worn or defective, required repair or renewal	4	2	4
Cleanliness of machinery, tables, benches, utensils not observed	6	2	—
Unsuitable refuse containers or disposal	2	2	2
Unsuitable washing facilities for personal hygiene	13	5	7
Unsuitable washing facilities for equipment and machinery	1	1	1
Walls and ceilings of cooking and food preparation rooms not capable of being readily cleansed	24	12	16
Suitable precautions not taken to prevent contamination of food by insects, dirt, animals or otherwise	20	15	5
Unsuitable first aid equipment	2	2	3
Unsuitable or no locker accommodation for outdoor clothing	1	1	1
Other defects	2	2	2
Totals	105	65	63

\* Defects remedied include defects outstanding from last year.



## Bread Shops

Bread shops on register at 1st January, 1972 .. .. .	357
Deletions .. .. .	11
Additions (new premises) .. .. .	7
Bread shops on register at 31st December, 1972 .. .. .	353
Inspections during the year .. .. .	741

## *Bread shops*

**TABLE B 24**

Defects	Instances	Notices	Remedied
Want of cleanliness in food stores	2	2	2
Ceilings, walls, windows, floors, doors in disrepair	2	2	5
Ceilings, walls, windows, floors, doors, etc., required cleansing	12	9	8
Suitable and sufficient washing facilities not provided	9	9	12
Food rooms required redecoration	14	5	5
No first aid equipment	5	5	6
Adequate precautions not taken to prevent contamination of food	20	20	15
Unsuitable refuse containers and disposal	1	1	5
Ventilation in shop	1	1	—
Lighting	—	—	1
Other defects	9	7	5
Totals	75	61	64

\* Defects remedied include defects outstanding from last year

## Bread Vans

There were 25 inspections of bread vans during the course of delivery of bread and bakers' confectionery to dwelling houses and retail shops in the City. The vans were inspected with regard to hygiene and the provision, where necessary for the handling of unwrapped goods, of suitable and sufficient washing facilities as required under the Food Hygiene Regulations (N.I.) 1964. Spot checks are also made of bread vans and bread trays during visits of Inspectors to bakeries to ensure that regular cleansing is carried out on a rota basis.

The following conditions were found:—

Uncleanliness of vehicles .. .. .	2
Unsatisfactory hand-washing facilities .. .. .	7
Defective food trays and containers .. .. .	6

Notices were issued and in all cases improvements were effected.

One vehicle was considered unsuitable for the carriage of food due to its worn and defective condition and on representation by the department it was withdrawn from service.

# OFFICE AND SHOP PREMISES ACT (N.I.) 1966

*(Annual Report for the year 1972)*

For yet another year, the administration of the health, welfare and safety provisions of the Act has been hampered by the continued civil disturbances. This is particularly so around the centre of the City, where the strict precautions of the security forces, together with the additional measures adopted by the business community to help protect life and property, have made surveys and inspections more difficult and slowed down the rate of normal improvements in working conditions which was envisaged by the Act. The continued bombing of business and other premises throughout the City has had a depressing effect and there is understandable reluctance to spend money on expensive improvements at the present time. There are difficulties in getting repairs and improvements carried out within a reasonable time: most building contractors have a back-log of work in hand, are not keen to take on small jobs or to be tied to a time limit, or are short of staff. All these are given as reasons for delay in repair works. The net effect is a general lowering of standards of working conditions.

On the brighter side, it can be said that, despite all the difficulties encountered, a fair amount of limited progress in the field of health and welfare was achieved during the year and enforcing inspectors report continued good co-operation from management and employees. An instance of this was the large number of calls made to the Department for advice after bomb damage and the genuine efforts made to meet the requirements of the Act, even under the very trying conditions. In some cases we have to temporise with conditions which, under normal times, would have been deprecated. It was also encouraging to note, immediately after bomb damage, the good relationship between management and in employees in getting "business as usual" going again and acceptance without complaint of the use of temporary accommodation pending rebuilding or alterations – which often involved some degree of overcrowding, the sharing of sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, etc. and the loss of heating, electric lighting and cooking facilities when the public services were damaged. It is now the practice of the Department for enforcing inspectors to visit as quickly as possible all the business premises within the area affected by bomb damage, to render assistance and advice and to liaise with the other public services.

During the year cordial relationships and co-operation were maintained with H.M. Inspectors of Factories and the Belfast Fire Service.

## *Registration*

The registration of premises coming within the scope of the Act was much less than in previous years and this is attributed to the abnormal times. There were only 82 new premises added to the register, and with 92 deletions, the total number of premises on the register now stands at 5,439, a decrease of 10 over last year's figure.

## *Staff*

Beacuse of the restrictions on administration of the Act, the difficulties of carrying on normal surveys and inspections and the pressures of other pulpic health duties the staff on enforcement duties was reduced. Three Public Health Inspectors spend more than half their time on enforcement duties under the Act and another five combine food and drug duties with the enforcement of the Act in food premises. Three clerical staff are employed for most of their time on Office and Shop Premises work.

## *Enforcement*

There was an all-round decrease in the number of complaints of contraventions under the Act to the Department and, for the reasons stated earlier, fewer surveys and general inspections were carried out. The following table gives details of the 42 notices served during the year but the table does not reflect all the work carried out under the Act by enforcing inspectors: there were very many contraventions due directly to bombing which could not be included in the table.

TABLE B 25

Particulars	Contraventions	Abatements
Cleanliness:		
Temperature:		
Insufficient heating	5	2
Thermometers not provided	19	53
No heating facilities provided	3	2
No warming facilities provide	2	2
Heating facilities giving off noxious fumes	1	1
Ventilation defects	1	2
Lighting defects	2	10
Drinking water defects	2	5
Outdoor clothing facilities not provided	1	2
Eating facilities not provided	2	1
Sanitary accommodation:		
Unsuitable	—	7
Insufficient	—	2
Not maintained	10	24
Cleanliness	17	21
Lighting	6	16
Accessibility	1	—
Washing facilities:		
Unsuitable or insufficient	3	3
Soap, towels, etc., not provided	1	1
Hot and cold or warm water not provided	19	40
Unclean conditions	8	3
Lighting	1	1
First aid facilities not provided	13	57
Dangerous:		
Machinery	2	1
Floor, stairways, etc.	10	34
Fittings	1	2
Abstract of the Act not exhibited	17	65
Totals	164	370

*The Office and Shop Premises (Hoists and Lifts) Regulations (N.I.) 1969*

Under these Regulations every lift or hoist must be thoroughly examined by a competent person, at least once in every six months in the case of mechanically-powered lifts and every twelve months in the case of hand-powered lifts. Written reports on the results of the examination must be sent by the examiner within twenty-eight days to the persons responsible for the lift or hoist, who in turn must retained these reports for a period of at least two years. Where, as the result of such examination, the report shows that repairs, removals, or alterations are required to enable the lift to be used safely, a copy of the report must be sent to the Health Authority in whose area the lift is situated, or to the Chief Inspector of Factories where he is involved.

During the year 21 reports of unsafe and defective conditions were received, two of which did not come under the Office and Shop Premises Act and were consequently referred to the Chief Inspector of Factories. The other 19 reports were investigated and actioned under the Regulations: details are contained in the following table. Again quite a few lifts and hoists were damaged by bombing or put out of operation because of unsafe conditions in other parts of bombed buildings: these are not reported in the table of defects.



TABLE B 26

Contraventions	Instances	Notices served
Enclosure of hoistway or liftway	1	1
Landing gates and cage gates	5	3
Interlocks on landing gates and cage gates	11	4
Other gate fastenings	1	Nil
Cage or platform and fittings, cage guides, buffers, interiors of hoistway or liftway	7	3
Over-running devices	Nil	Nil
Suspension ropes or chains and their attachments	12	9
Safety gear (to prevent fall of platform or cage)	2	2
Brakes	Nil	Nil
Work or spur gearing	2	1
Other electrical equipment	4	1
Other parts of life or cage	2	1
Other defective conditions	Nil	Nil
Maximum safe working load markings	Nil	Nil
Motor room enclosures and safeguards	Nil	Nil
Recommendations not included in Regulations	3	1
Other safety measures not observed	3	2
Totals	53	28

*Notification of Accidents*

42 accidents were reported to the Department during the year. It is apparent from past experience that many small firms are not complying with the requirement to notify accidents. Of the total of 42 accidents notified, only 2 were notified by small firms (one of these was in a solicitor's office). Notification of accidents appears to be standard practice for most large commercial firms, supermarkets, etc., and it is difficult to believe that the total number of accidents is so small in the much larger number of small offices and shops. Other Health Authorities report similar experience, that many more accidents occur than are notified. It seems that the requirement to notify accidents needs some method of being brought more forcibly to the attention of employers. No fatal accidents were reported. Notified accidents are analysed as follows:-

## Analysis of accidents to employees:-

## (a) Persons involved:-

Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Boys under 18	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Girls under 18	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

## (b) Place of occurrence:-

Offices	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Wholesalers	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Catering establishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	1



(c) Causes of accidents:—

Vehicle in motion, moved by power	..	..	..	..	1
Vehicle stationary	..	..	..	..	1
Falls on or from fixed stairs	..	..	..	..	3
Falls from one level to another	..	..	..	..	2
Falls on same level..	..	..	..	..	9
Stepping on, or striking against, object or person	..	..	..	..	6
Handling goods	..	..	..	..	17
Struck by falling object	..	..	..	..	2
Not otherwise specified	..	..	..	..	1

(d) Nature of injury:—

Fractures and dislocations	..	..	..	..	7
Sprains and strains..	..	..	..	..	9
Open wounds and surface injuries	..	..	..	..	5
Bruising, crushing and concussion	..	..	..	..	19
Foreign body in eye	..	..	..	..	1
Burns	..	..	..	..	1

(e) Site of injury:—

Head:	scalp	..	..	..	..	2
	eye and socket	..	..	..	..	1
	other	..	..	..	..	1
Trunk:	back	..	..	..	..	6
	other	..	..	..	..	3
Upper limbs:	hands	..	..	..	..	3
	other	..	..	..	..	8
Lower limbs:	toes	..	..	..	..	4
	foot (except toes)	..	..	..	..	3
	lower leg and ankle	..	..	..	..	3
	other	..	..	..	..	8

Again, most of the accidents were in retail shops and the main causes were falls and the improper handling of goods. One employer was written to following an accident in which a workman fell off the side of a wooden ramp, and the firm was asked to provide a guard rail. The remainder of the accidents were caused by human error or carelessness and Inspectors gave advice on the storage and handling of goods.

TABLE B 27

Premises	Registered during the year	Registered at end of year	Premises generally inspected during the year
Offices	41	2,133	19
Retail shops	30	2,510	24
Wholesale shops, warehouses	9	367	6
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	2	427	Nil
Fuel storage depots	Nil	2	Nil
Totals	82	5,439	49

*Visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises – 4,581*

*Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace*

TABLE B 28

Premises	Persons
Offices	23,705
Retail shops	12,779
Wholesale shops, warehouses	4,126
Catering establishments open to the public	3,330
Canteens	296
Fuel storage depots	21
Total	44,257
Total Males	21,009
Total Females	23,248

### *Exemptions*

TABLE B 29

Part I Part III		Space (Sec. 5(2)) Sanitary conveniences (Sec. 9)		Part II Part IV		Temperature (Sec. 6) Washing Facilities (Sec. 10)	
Premises	Exemptions at 31st Dec.	Granted or extended during year	Refused or withdrawn during year	Applications opposed by employees	Appeals to Courts		
					Decided	Allowed	
Offices Retail shops Wholesale shops Warehouses Catering estab. open to the public, Canteens Fuel storage depots	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	

During the year three prosecutions were instituted under the Office and Shop Premises Act: one for the absence of hot or warm water to the washing facilities, one for failing to provide and maintain first aid equipment to the required standard and one summons was withdrawn.

**TABLE B 30** *Prosecutions instituted of which the hearing was completed during 1972*

Section of Act or Order/Regulations	Persons or companies prosecuted	Summonses	Convictions
Section 10 (1)	1	1	withdrawn
Section 10 (1) and Section 42	1	1	1
Section 24 (1)	1	1	1
Totals	3	3	2

Complaints to Courts under Section 22 .. .. .	Nil
Interim Orders granted .. .. .	Nil
*Inspectors appointed under Section 51 (1) of the Act .. .. .	10
Other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act .. .. .	3
*(As per Circular Letter P.H. 5/70 (Ref. 17870/68))	
Inspectors who spend more than half their time on O.S.P. duties ..	3
Inspectors who spend less than half their time on O.S.P. duties ..	5

In addition to duties under the Office and Shop Premises Act, public health nuisances and contraventions of local acts are dealt with when observed. These (and complaints made to the Department) are investigated and action is taken under the Public Health Acts and local Acts.

Public health nuisances .. .. .	135
Notices issued .. .. .	104
*Nuisances abated .. .. .	115
Contraventions of local acts .. .. .	2
Dangerous structures reported .. .. .	15

\*Includes nuisances outstanding from 1971

**Betting and Lotteries Act (N.I.) 1957**

Bookmakers' offices operating in the City .. .. .	110
Applications made to the Courts for certificates of suitability ..	114
Certificates granted by the Courts .. .. .	112
Objections on health grounds .. .. .	4
Applications refused by the Courts .. .. .	2

## **Pharmacy and Poisons Act (N.I.) 1955**

### *Poisons Regulations (N.I.) 1956*

The following is a summary of the work carried out under the above Act and Regulations:—

Inspections .. .. .	178
Premises on register at 1st January 1972 .. .. .	175
Deletions from register during the year .. .. .	24
Additions (new registrations) .. .. .	4
Premises on register at 31st December 1972 .. .. .	155
Contraventions discovered .. .. .	3

## **Toys (Safety) Regulations (N.I.) 1967**

These regulations prohibit the use of children's toys of paint containing compounds of lead or arsenic above certain proportions by weight, or other soluble poisonous compounds above specified levels. Three samples of toys were procured and found to be in compliance with the Regulations.

## **Rag Flock Act, 1911**

### *Rag Flock Regulations, 1912*

In connection with the above Act and Regulations the following work was carried out during the year:—

Inspection of premises .. .. .	42
Premises where rag flock is used .. .. .	26
Samples of rag flock submitted for analysis .. .. .	24
Samples in compliance with Regulations .. .. .	24
Samples not in compliance .. .. .	Nil

## **Fabrics (Misdescription) Act 1913**

### *Fabrics (Misdescription) Regulations (N.I.) 1959*

The Act and the Regulations make it an offence for any person to sell, or expose for sale, or have in possession for sale any textile fabric, either in the piece or made up into garments, or in any other form, to which is attributed the terms non-inflammability or safety from fire, either by markings, labelling, or by verbal representation at the time of sale, unless such clothing or fabrics conform to the prescribed standards. Two samples were procured and submitted for testing and they were certified to be in compliance with the Act and the Regulations.

## **Buildings used for public entertainment**

The following are details of the work carried out in this connection:—

### *Cinemas and Theatres*

Number in the City .. .. .	14
Inspections .. .. .	70
Tests .. .. .	28
Kata thermometer readings .. .. .	140



## Dance Halls

Premises licensed for public dancing	..	..	..	..	20
Inspections ..	..	..	..	..	19
Tests ..	..	..	..	..	2
Kata thermometer readings	..	..	..	..	10

Six notices were issued in connection with the following contraventions:-

Public health nuisances	..	..	..	..	3
Food storage not satisfactory ..	..	..	..	..	1
Washing facilities not satisfactory	..	..	..	..	1
Refuse removal not satisfactory	..	..	..	..	1

## FOOD AND DRUGS

The following regulations were made during the year:-

*The Food (Control of Irradiation) Amendment Regulations (N.I.), 1972 (operative 1.4.72):-*

These regulations amend the Food (Control of Irradiation) Regulations (N.I.), 1967 by increasing the low level of irradiation that is permitted under the Regulations from 10 rad to 50 rad.

*The Bread and Flour (Amendment) Regulations (N.I.), 1972 (operative 1.11.72):-*

These amending Regulations

- (a) extend the list of bleaching and improving agents which may be present in flour, to include azodicarbonamide, L - cysteine hydrochloride and L cysteine hydrochloride monohydrate;
- (b) amend the specified forms in which the nutrients chalk, iron, vitamin B1 and nicotine acid nicotinamide are required to be added to flour.

*The Lead in Food (Amendment) Regulations (N.I.), 1972 (operative 1.1.73):-*

These amending Regulations restrict to 0.5 parts per million the amount of lead which may be present in food specially prepared for consumption by babies and young children.

*The Labelling of Food (Amendment) Regulations (N.I.), 1972 (part operative 1.12.72: remainder 5.1.76):-*

These Regulations amend the Labelling of Food Regulations (N.I.), 1970 ("the 1970 Regulations") which are to come into operation on 1st January, 1973. Transitional arrangements are provided until 1st July, 1973 (Regulation 4). The Regulations

- (a) amend the definitions of "flour confectionery", "intoxicating liquor" and "pre-packed" in the 1970 Regulations and add a definition of the word "mineral" (Regulation 3(2));
- (b) amend the provisions relating to appropriate designations in Regulations 3 of and Schedule 1 to the 1970 Regulations, as to names of ingredients used adjectivally in such designations, as to the designations of species of fish and as to the use of appropriate designations prescribed or permitted by Regulation 3(2), (5) and (6), (Regulation 3(3) and (10) and Schedule 1);
- (c) amend the exemption provisions in Regulation 6 of and Schedule 2 to the 1970 Regulations (Regulation 3(4) and (11));
- (d) substitute a Regulation as to the labelling and advertisement of dry mixes in place of Regulation 15 of the 1970 Regulations (Regulation 3(6));
- (e) amend the restrictions imposed by Regulation 21 of the 1970 Regulations on claims that foods are a source of protein (Regulation 3(7));

- (f) substitute a Regulation imposing restrictions on claims as to the presence of vitamins and minerals in place of Regulation 22 of the 1970 Regulations and replace Part 1 of Schedule 4 to those Regulations (Regulation 3(8) and (12) and Schedule 2);
- (g) Other amendments are made to Regulation 9(2) (labelling of food, other than pre-packed, for sale by retail), Regulation 24(2)(a) (slimming claims) and Schedule 5 (manner of marking or labelling) (Regulation 3(5), (9) and (13));
- (h) The regulations also further amend the Soft Drinks Regulations (N.I.), 1964, so that
  - (i) until 5th January 1976, any label on the container of a soft drink which complies with the provisions of the 1970 Regulations as to labelling and manner of marking will not need to comply with Regulations 13 and 14 of the Soft Drinks Regulations (N.I.), 1964 (Regulation 5(3));
  - (ii) from 5th January 1976 (the expiry date of the exemption provided for certain soft drinks by Regulation 6(7) of the 1970 Regulations), new provision is made for the labelling and manner of marking of soft drinks (Regulation 5(4)(b), (c) and (d) and Schedule 3);
  - (iii) from 5th January 1976, the existing provisions of the Soft Drinks Regulations (N.I.) 1964 as to declarations on vending machines containing soft drinks will continue to apply in an amended form (Regulation 5(4)(a) and (d) and Schedule 3).

*The European Communities (Food and Drugs) Order (N.I.) 1972.* This Order modifies the Food and Drugs Act (N.I.) 1958 to enable regulations to be made to comply with and implement obligations to the European Community undertaken by the United Kingdom.

**Food and drugs sampling**

The following tables show the number of samples procured during the past five years and the types of food examined during the year.

**TABLE B 31**

	Number			Adulterated			Percentage adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
1968	1,000	61	1,061	27	11	38	2.7	18.04	3.68
1969	992	60	1,052	22	4	26	2.22	6.66	2.47
1970	999	51	1,050	34	2	36	3.4	3.92	3.42
1971	910	63	973	50	7	57	5.5	11.11	5.86
1972	705	61	766	5	6	11	0.72	9.7	0.15

*Samples of food and drugs analysed by the public analyst*

**TABLE B 32**

Article	Number	Article	Number
Almonds, ground	3	Cakes, fresh cream	4
Apples (informal)	1	Cereal, baby	1
Bananas (informal)	1	Cheese	1
Beans, baked with pork		Cheese, Cheshire	1
sausage	1	Cheese, processed	2
Beefburgers	3	Cinnamon, ground	1
Beefburgers with onion	1	Coffee, instant	2
Beef, corned	4	Colouring, food	2
Beef, minced	34	Condiment, non-brewed	1
Beverage, food	1	Confertionery	2
Borax	1	Cornflour	1
Brandy	3	Cream, dairy	2
Brawn, pork	1	Cream, double	1
Bread, milk	1	Cream, pure dairy sterilized	2
Butter	5	Cream, pure sterilized	1
Buttermilk	15	Cream, sterilized	1
Butter, peanut	1	Cream, whipping	2

TABLE B 32 (contd.)

Article	Number	Article	Number
Crisps, potato (informal)	1	Powder, baking	1
Cube, stock	2	Powder, curry	4
Cyder	1	Powder, custard	1
Cyder vinegar	1	Powder, dulce	1
Drink, malted milk	1	Powder, gravy	1
Eggs, pasteurized frozen (informal)	49	Powder, headache	1
Extract, meat	1	Preserves:-	
Fillets, chicken	1	Jam, apricot	1
Fillets, herring, in sauce	1	Jam, plum	1
Fillets, smoked kipper, in oil	1	Jam, raspberry	1
Filling, lemon pie	1	Jam, raspberry, home-made	1
Fish fingers	2	Marmalade, diabetic	1
Flavouring, ginger	1	Marmalade, home-made	1
Flour, plain	1	Marmalade, lemon	1
Flour, soya	1	Mince, sweet	1
Fruit, dried	1	Pudding, creamed rice, milk	1
Fruit, tinned	1	Purée, tomato	2
Fudge, buttered	1	Rice, ground	1
Ginger, ground	1	Rolls, buttered	1
Grapefruit (informal)	1	Rolls, ham and chicken	1
Grapes (informal)	1	Rolls, sausage	7
Hamburgers with onion and gravy	1	Rum	3
Ice-cream, dairy	3	Sauce	1
Ice-cream, non-milk fat	18	Sausage, luncheon	1
Juice fruit	4	Sausages and sausage meat	206
Ketchup, tomato	1	Shrimps in brine	1
Lard	1	Soda, baking	1
Lecithin	1	Soft drinks	10
Lemons (informal)	1	Spaghetti, Bolognese	1
Liver, lamb	1	Spread, beef	2
Liver, pig	1	Spread, cheese, with onion	1
Loaf (informal)	1	Spread, cheese, with shrimps	1
Margarine	6	Spread, chicken	2
Margarine, kosher	1	Spread, crab	1
Marzipan	1	Spread, ham	1
Meatballs, pork, in gravy	1	Spread, ham and cheese	1
Meat, pork luncheon	2	Spread, processed cheese	1
Milk, full cream condensed	1	Spread, salmon	1
Milk, full cream evaporated	3	Spread, smoked fish	1
Milk, instant non-fat	1	Spread, spam	1
Milk, instant non-fat skimmed	1	Spread, turkey	1
Milk, low fat skimmed	1	Spread, turkey and ham	1
Milk, machine skimmed	1	Steakburgers	1
Milk, malted	1	Steak, minced	143
Mint, dried	1	Steak, savoury minced, with onions	1
Mix, milk shake	1	Steak, with gravy	3
Mustard	4	Stock, beef	1
Noodles, beef and egg with vegetables	1	Suet, shredded	3
Oil, vegetable, cooking	1	Sugar	1
Oranges (informal)	1	Sweetmilk	48
Paraffin, liquid	1	Tartar, cream of	1
Paste, chicken	1	Tea	1
Paste, liver and bacon	2	Tongues, lamb, in jelly	1
Paste, liver and chicken	2	Vinegar, distilled, malt	1
Pasty	1	Vinegar, Malt	2
Pasty, cornish (informal)	1	Vodka	2
Pate, mushroom	1	Wheat germ (1 informal)	2
Peanuts	3	Whiskey	8
Pepper	1	Wine	1
Pie, steak	1	Wine, cherry	1
Pie, steak and kidney	1	Wine, tonic	1
Pie, steak and mushroom	1	Yoghurt	1
Pie, steak and onion	1		
Pork, chopped, with ham	1	<i>Non-food samples</i>	
Potatoes	2	Effluent (informal)	2
Potato, instant (informal)	3	Water (informal)	13
		Total	766



TABLE B 33

	Samples taken	Adulterations	Prosecutions	Fines	Costs
Sausage and sausage meat	205	1	1	£10	60p

In the case of the following samples, no legal proceedings were instituted: Borax 1; Cheese, processed 2; Eggs, pasteurized, frozen 2; Raw wheat germ 1; Grapes 1; Jam, apricot 1; Loaf 1; Pasty, Cornish 1; Pork, chopped, with ham 1.

*Particulars of samples specially reported on by the Public Analyst:—*

*Apples.* In a sample of apples submitted as a result of a complaint, no chemical abnormality was detected.

*Apricot jam.* A sample of apricot jam contained only 64·1% of soluble solids. The Food Standards (Preserves) Regulation (N.I.) 1960 prescribe a minimum of 68·5% of soluble solids for jam that is not sold in hermetically sealed containers.

*Borax.* A sample of borax did not comply with the British Pharmacopeia, 1968.

*Chopped ham with pork.* The list of ingredients did not disclose the presence of ham.

*Cooked sausage with insect.* A sample of cooked sausage contained an insect which had the characteristics of a blue bottle.

*Foreign matter in raw wheat germ.* The foreign matter consisted of soiled wheat tissue.

*Instant mashed potato.* One sample was submitted as the result of a consumer complaint. No adulteration was found.

*Liquid egg.* 2 samples of liquid egg failed to pass the alpha-amylase test for pasteurisation.

*White loaf (part).* The bread contained foreign matter measuring approximately  $\frac{1}{8}$ " diameter, and composed of machinery lubricant.

*Cornish pasty.* The sample contained a human hair.

*Powder residue in box of grapes.* The white powder consisted of 90% potassium sulphate.

*Processed cheese.* A sample of processed cheddar cheese did not comply with Regulation 7(2) of the Cheese Regulations (N.I.) 1970.

*Processed cheese.* A sample did not comply with Regulation 7(2) of the Cheese Regulations (N.I.) 1970.

### Milk Control

The following table indicates the control exercised over milk sold within the city.

Dairies where milk is pasteurised	..	..	..	..	2
Gallons of milk pasteurised per day (average)	..	..	..	..	38,600
Retail distributors of milk	..	..	..	..	1,023
Inspections of milk shops	..	..	..	..	265
Samples of sweetmilk taken for chemical analysis	..	..	..	..	48
Samples of sweetmilk taken for bacteriological examination	..	..	..	..	475
Samples of sweetmilk taken for culture examination	..	..	..	..	78



*Average monthly composition of milk samples examined by Public Analyst*

**TABLE B 34**

Monthly	Number	Total solids per cent	Fat per cent	Solids not fat per cent
January	—	—	—	—
February	—	—	—	—
March	—	—	—	—
April	—	—	—	—
May	—	—	—	—
June	11	12.71	3.53	9.18
July	—	—	—	—
August	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	—
October	35	12.1	3.4	8.7
November	—	—	—	—
December	2	12.3	3.2	9.1

*Sweetmilk samples procured for chemical analysis during five years 1968–1972*

**TABLE B 35**

Year	Number	Adulterated	Percentage adulterated
1968	125	1	0.8
1969	97	1	1.0
1970	88	—	—
1971	65	—	—
1972	48	—	—

*Bacteriological examination of milk*

**TABLE B 36**

Test	Grade	Samples examined	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
			Number	per cent	Number	per cent
Plate count	Farm bottled	159	94	59	65	41
Coliform	Farm bottled Pasteurised	316	294	93	22	7
Phosphatase	Pasteurised	—	—	—	—	—
Culture	Farm bottled	78	78	100	—	—
Viable organisms	Farm bottled	78	43	55	35	45

*Bacteriological examination of milk supplied to schools*

**TABLE B 37**

Test	Grade	Samples examined	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
			Number	per cent	Number	per cent
Coliform	Pasteurised	24	21	88	3	12
Phosphatase	Pasteurised	24	24	100	—	—

### *Bacteriological examination of yoghurt*

76 samples of yoghurt were procured for bacteriological examination. Two samples were found to be unsatisfactory.

### *Bacteriological examination of cream*

95 samples of cream were submitted for bacteriological examination. 39 samples were unsatisfactory due to the presence of coliform organisms.

### *Mineral waters*

156 samples were procured for bacteriological examination. Six were found to be unsatisfactory due to the presence of coliform organisms.

### *Frozen confectionery*

265 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination. 106 were found to be unsatisfactory due to the presence of coliform organisms and in all cases the adverse reports were investigated.

### *Bacteriological examination of eggs*

Samples taken for examination	..	..	..	..	49
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No salmonella were isolated in any of these samples but 1 was found to have a high bacteriological count. In this case the management of the bakery in question was informed of the result and advised on the proper handling and storage of its products.

### *Pasteurisation of liquid eggs*

47 samples were procured from bakeries, and bakery sundriesmen and submitted to the Public Analyst for the alpha-amylase test. Two samples failed to pass the test and the Health Authorities in the areas concerned were notified.

### *Desiccated coconut*

49 samples of desiccated coconut were obtained from bakeries for bacteriological examination. All were reported as being satisfactory.

### *Imported fruit*

Samples of citrus fruits and bananas were procured for examination for the presence of colouring matter and antibiotics. All samples complied with the relevant Regulations.

## **The Control of Food Unfit for Human Consumption**

The examination of large quantities of foodstuffs rendered unfit for human consumption in bomb damaged premises occupied a major part of our Food Inspectors' time. During the year 188 food premises were dealt with in this connection. The following quantities of food were destroyed under supervision:—

Fish	..	..	..	..	..	3 tons 2½ cwt.
Meat	..	..	..	..	..	20 tons 19 cwt.
Confectionery	..	..	..	..	..	37 tons 3 cwt.
Fresh fruit	..	..	..	..	..	3 tons 10½ cwt.
Tea	..	..	..	..	..	1 tons 2½ cwt.
Butter and margarine	..	..	..	..	..	1 tons 9 cwt.
Canned soup, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	3,800 tins
Ice-cream	..	..	..	..	..	5,034 cartons
Cakes, loaves, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	23,618
Soft drinks	..	..	..	..	..	2,779
Frozen foods	..	..	..	..	..	1,892 packets

In addition there were literally thousands of jars, packets, bottles, etc. of various foodstuffs which it was impossible to list under any of the above headings owing to the severity of bomb damage. In one shop, about 4 tons of assorted groceries were destroyed.

*Poultry inspection*

The following poultry were examined at two poultry-killing premises within the city.

**TABLE B 38**

	Examined	Condemned	%
Bowling fowl	48,336	371	0·8
Roasting fowl	7,165	8	0·01
Turkeys	300	—	—
	55,801	379	0·7

**TABLE B 39**

Year	Examined	Condemned
1968	50,931	320
1969	52,037	453
1970	47,471	720
1971	54,931	874
1972	55,801	379

*Conditions and diseases for which seized*

**TABLE B 40**

Diseases	Boiling fowl	Roasting fowl
Leucosis	101	—
Tumours	73	—
Ascites	75	—
Moribund	42	—
Injuries	48	2
Coccidiosis	6	—
Emaciation	17	—
Decomposition	8	6
Peritonitis	1	—
Totals	371	8

*Unfit foodstuffs surrendered by traders after inspection and destroyed*

**TABLE B 41 (a)**

Articles	Containers	Articles	Containers
Baby food	9,774	Miscellaneous	32,272
Beans	5,740	Poultry	1,290
Beetroot	799	Preserves	7,963
Biscuits	52,123	Peas	4,390
Carrots	938	Pickles	2,747
Cereal	4,796	Pie filling	1,026
Cheese	1,776	Puddings	139,209
Coffee	5,485	Ravioli	32
Confectionery	124,215	Rice	1,619
Corn	189	Sauce	2,890
Cream	1,122	Soup	20,937
Curry	734	Spaghetti	2,568
Eggs (dozens)	588½	Stew	90
Fish	1,234	Stock cubes	9,983
Frozen food	15,901	Tomatoes	1,411
Fruit	63,140	Tomato juice	110
Fruit juice	4,246	Tomato puree	144
Ham	902	Vegetables	4,377
Macaroni	107	Vegetable juice	2
Meat	12,980	Yoghurt	973
Milk	1,510		

TABLE B 41 (b)

Article	tons	cwt	lbs	Article	tons	cwt	lbs
Beans	1	4	5	Marzipan	—	—	4
Butter	—	17	44	Meat	72	10	27
Carrots	—	19	10	Peas	1	6	61
Cheese	1	11	10	Onions	3	2	25
Confectionery	9	19	17	Rice	2	4	50
Cooking fat	1	18	50	Salt	1	5	54
Coconut	2	2	53	Sugar	5	10	65
Fish	2	15	36	Tea	2	17	23
Flour	1	13	7	Tomatoes	1	15	96
Fruit	36	3	50	Potatoes	5	15	—
Fruit (dried)	1	1	11	Vegetables	1	13	31
Ham	5	6	34	Walnut halves	—	1	36
Lard	—	4	25				

*Unsound food seized and destroyed in pursuance of Magistrates' Orders*

1 portion of corned beef; quantity of fried potatoes; 1 jar of jam; 1 fruit square; 1 tin of meat loaf; 1 bottle of orange drink; 2 tins of baby food; 1 sald sandwich; 2 meat pies; 3 pastries; 11 chocolate bars; 2 tins of steak and kidney pie; 1 boiling fowl; 1 carton of cream cheese; 1 pint bottle of sweetmilk; 1 joint of lamb; 1 packet of tea; 8 packets of cream pudding; 1 packet of barley; 1 packet of cheese; 1 tin of grapefruit juice; 1 tin of tomato broth; 2 tins of baked beans; 1 tin of vegetable soup; 1 tin of condensed milk; 2 tins of peas; 1 tin of grapefruit segments; 1 tin of cut celery; 1 tin of orange juice; 1 tin of sliced peaches; 1 tin of fruit cocktail; 1 jar of orange marmalade; 1 tin of drinking chocolate; 1 tin of melon cubes; 1 portion of mutton; 1 packet of butter; 2 packets of gammon steak; 31 packets of shredded suet; 1 packet of bacon; 3 bread rolls; 12 tins of chopped pork; 2 pre-packee chicken salad lunches; 2 cartons of strawberry fresh cream dessert; 1 bottle of malt vinegar; 1 loaf of bread; 3 sausage rolls; 4 buns; 1 piece of walnut madeira cake; 2 apple puffs.

*Foreign matter in food*

- Particle of perspex in jar of marmalade
- Leaf in tin of strawberries
- Greenfly in salad and salmon roll
- Plastic material in jar of pickles
- Mould on bun
- Flies in vinegar (2 instances)
- Maggots in piece of mutton
- Tooth in tin of chopped ham with pork
- Fly in tin of baby food
- Blue-bottle in soda farl
- Piece of clay in jar of beetroot
- Cement-like substance in bottle of milk
- Mould on tin of luncheon meat
- Mould on currant square
- Wasp in jam
- Foreign matter in yoghurt
- Foreign matter in bottle of milk (4 instances)
- Stones in currant scone
- Cockroach in fried potatoes
- Foreign matter in portion of corned beef
- Piece of fish skin in portion of fish
- Insect in pot of jam
- Insect in loaf (3 instances)
- Foreign matter in loaf
- Insect in sald sandwich
- Foreign matter in butter
- Flour moth in Veda loaf
- Hair in butter



Foreign matter in orange drink  
 \*Wire nail in fruit cookie  
 Piece of glass in loaf  
 Piece of fibre in bread roll  
 Insect in bread roll  
 String in portion of chicken curry  
 Piece of metal in liquorice toffee allsort  
 Foreign matter in tin of soup  
 Mould on meat pie (2 instances)  
 Mould on baby food  
 Insect in carton of soup  
 Piece of fishing line in jar of pickles  
 Mould on carton of strawberry fresh cream dessert  
 Piece of plastic in bar of caromac  
 \*Insect in sausage  
 Woven cotton material in roll  
 Cigarette end in sausages  
 \*Mould on apple puffs  
 Glass in orange drink  
 Picnic bar containing insect larvae  
 Insect in bap  
 Piece of glass in meat pastie  
 Piece of wire in carton of ice-cream  
 Mould on sausage roll  
 Mould on carton of cream cheese  
 Insect larvae in tin of steak and kidney pie  
 Hair in cornish pastie  
 Mould on tin of braised steak  
 Insect in cream bun  
 Insect in tin of pineapple and orange dessert  
 Spider in loaf  
 Insect in packet of desiccated coconut  
 Foreign matter in packet of soup mix  
 Mould on tin of rice milk pudding  
 Grease in packet of peanuts  
 Cigarette end in portion of chips  
 Metal staple in rhubarb rock  
 Larvae in packet of peas  
 Foreign matter in fish finger (2 instances)  
 Piece of bovine hid in tin of corned beef  
 Wood-like substance in bar of toffee  
 Insect in apple square  
 Mould on cheese spread  
 \*Mould on portion of chicken  
 \*Mould on sausage rolls

\*Denotes legal proceedings taken

TABLE B 42

Sample	Examined	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Cooked ham	57	37	20
Roast pork	21	15	6
Jellied veal	14	12	2
Roast pork	17	12	5
Corned beef	31	25	6
Luncheon meat	18	13	5
Miscellaneous	136	101	35
Totals	294	215	79

Where unsatisfactory results were reported vendors were advised on the storage and handling of the products, the use of detergent/sterilizing agents for cleansing equipment etc., and the necessity of maintaining adequate supplies of hot water.

*Bacteriological examination of cream pastry products*

During the year 85 samples of cream pastry were submitted for bacteriological examination. 3 of these were found to be unsatisfactory.

**Ice-Cream**

*Premises registered for the manufacture and sale of ice-cream*

TABLE B 43

	Manufacture and sale	Manufacture and sale of soft ice-cream	Sale only	Storage	Total
Premises registered at 1st January 1972	32	11	1 075	3	1 121
Deletions	—	—	50	—	50
Registrations	—	—	66	—	66
Premises on register at 31st December, 1972	32	11	1,091	3	1,137

Inspections of ice-cream premises	..	..	..	..	434
Summonses for selling ice-cream in unregistered premises	..	..	..	..	1
Samples submitted for bacteriological examination	..	..	..	..	252
Samples submitted for chemical analysis	..	..	..	..	21
Cautionary letters sent	..	..	..	..	32

*Ice-cream samples taken during the year for chemical analysis*

TABLE B 44

Complied with standards		Did not comply with standards	
No.	%	Fat	Total solids
21	100	Nil	Nil

*Ice-cream samples taken for bacteriological examination*

TABLE B 45

Grade	Number	Percentage
1	201	79%
2	21	9%
3	15	6%
4	15	6%

Total — 252

*Defective conditions discovered on inspection of ice-cream premises*

TABLE B 46

Conditions	Instances	Remedied
Glasses — unsatisfactory method of cleansing	1	1

**Food Hygiene**

The administration of the Food Hygiene Regulations was maintained as effectively as possible, having regard to the civil unrest and the fact that a large proportion of our Food Inspectors' time was occupied examining bomb damaged food.

*Details of plans showing proposed alterations to food premises*

67 plans were submitted to the Department to ensure that the undernoted premises complied or would comply with the relevant legislation.

Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Cafes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Chemists	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Coffee bars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Confectionery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Fish shop	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fish and chip shop	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fruit and vegetable	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Grocery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Hostels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Hotels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Industrial canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Licensed premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Restaurants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
School meals kitchens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Supermarket	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Wholesale chemist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wholesale confertionery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wholesale grocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

The City Planning Officer requested our comments on 13 cases of proposed conversion of existing property into the following types of food premises:-

Cafes .. .. .	3
Carry out food bars .. .. .	3
Coffee bar .. .. .	1
Fish and chips .. .. .	3
Guest house .. .. .	1
Licensed premises .. .. .	1
Restaurant .. .. .	1

Inspection of food premises

TABLE B 47

Trade or business	Inspections	Trade or business	Inspections
Bacon curing stores	10	Institution kitchens	38
Bakeries	160	Licensed clubs	29
Bottling stores	14	Markets	552
Butchers	1,617	Meat factories	196
Cafes and resturants	906	Milk retailers	265
Chemists	183	Mineral water factories	47
Cold stores	104	Mobile vans	156
Confectionery	1,640	Pastry shops	57
Fish	452	Pet food manufacturers	90
Fish and chip shops	351	Pet food chops	11
Food manufacturers	97	Poultry	563
Fruiterers	943	Provisions	415
Grocers	2,250	Public houses	489
Hawkers	80	School meals kitchens	113
Hotels and guest houses	98	Supermarkets	1,253
Ice-cream	434	Shellfish on foreshore	46
Industrial canteen	53	Wholesale stores	1,941
Total – 15,683			

Butchers' premises

Premises registered at 1st January 1972 .. .. .	327
Deletions .. .. .	13
Registrations .. .. .	14
Premises registered at 31st December 1972 .. .. .	328
Inspections .. .. .	1,617

Defective conditions discovered on inspection of butchers' premises

TABLE B 48

Conditions	Instances	Remedied
Sanitary convenience within or communicating direct with, food room	1	—
Suitable and sufficient washing facilities not provided	1	1
Preparation rooms – walls, ceilings, floors, windows, etc., in disrepair	1	1
No hot water: sink – hot and cold water not provided or insufficient – and wash hand basins	1	1
Other defects	2	2
Totals	6	5



*Defective conditions discovered in food premises (excluding butchers, ice-cream, fish and chip shops, restaurants, cafes, snack bars, canteens and licensed premises)*

**TABLE B 49**

Conditions	Instances	Remedied
No hot water: sink – hot and cold water not provided or insufficient	4	2
Breaches of bye-laws or regulations	1	—
No intervening ventilated space or in dirty state, etc.	2	—
Sanitary conveniences within or communicating directly with food room	3	3
Suitable and sufficient washing facilities not provided	8	6
No wash-hand basin for personal washing facilities	2	2
Unsuitable cloakroom accommodation	1	—
Floors, basins, seats, walls, etc., dirty	1	—
Floors, basins, seats, walls, etc. defective	1	1
Supply of soap and towels not sufficient or not provided	1	—
Other defects	6	1
Totals	30	15

*Defective conditions discovered in restaurants, cafes and snack bars*

**TABLE B 50**

Conditionss	Instances	Remedied
Suitable and sufficient washing facilities not provided	2	2
No hot water: sink – hot and cold water not provided or insufficient – and wash-hand basin	2	2
Totals	4	4

*Defective conditions discovered in licensed premises*

**TABLE B 51**

Conditions	Instances	Remedied
No hot water: sink – hot and cold water not provided or insufficient – and wash-hand basin	1	1
Other defects	2	2
Totals	3	3

**Fish and chip premises**

Premises registered at 1st January 1972	..	..	..	197
Deletions	..	..	..	10
Registrations	..	..	..	15
Premises registered at 31st December 1972	..	..	..	202
Inspections	..	..	..	351

TABLE B 52

Conditions	Instances	Remedied
Suitable and sufficient washing facilities not provided	1	1

## Summary of legislation under which action was taken to bring food premises into compliance

TABLE B 53

Type of Business	Food Hygiene (Docks Carriers etc.) Regulations (N.I.) 1970	Food Hygiene (General) Regulations (N.I.) 1964	Public Health Acts (N.I.) 1878-1967	Belfast Corporation Acts	Bye- Laws	Total
Butchers	—	2	3	—	1	6
Cafes and restaurants	—	3	1	—	—	4
Chemists	—	—	1	—	—	1
Confectioners	—	6	2	—	1	9
Fish and poultry	—	1	—	—	—	1
Fish and chips	—	1	—	—	—	1
Fruiterers	—	—	1	—	1	2
Grocers and provisions	—	4	5	—	1	10
Public houses	—	1	1	—	1	3
Supermarkets	—	—	1	—	—	1
Wholesale stores	—	2	2	—	—	4
Ice-cream	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals	—	21	17	—	5	43

## RODENT CONTROL

The problem of rodent control in Belfast is exacerbated by a number of factors:— (a) large residential areas left derelict due to civil unrest; (b) slum clearance and redevelopment; (c) storm water overflows wedged open after storms and permitting egress of sewer rats to river banks. Sewers and drains support the most extensive and permanent rat infestations in Belfast and provide a reservoir of rats which can infest surface areas through defects in the drainage or sewerage systems. These defects exist in abundance in the areas previously mentioned and the efforts of the Health Department will concentrate on reducing the rat population in the sewers and drains. The Department has assumed responsibility for baiting of sewers from the City Surveyor's Department, and a motorised team of three men will be permanently employed for this purpose, using a scheduled poison obtainable only on the certificate of the Medical Officer of Health and requiring strict handling precautions. This poison has been successfully used in England, where 98% kills of sewer rats have been recorded.

The chronic poison Warfarin continues to show excellent results when used for rat infestations but increasingly mice are showing resistance to the poison and the Department's operatives are having to rely upon tracking dust and a narcotic bait (alphachoralose) which has the effect of stupefying the mice. The drawback with this bait is that it relies upon the mice losing sufficient body heat during their drugged sleep to cause them to die and it follows that a low ambient temperature is necessary in the place in which they are lying. If this is too high the mice frequently recover with no injury.

Details of the work of the Pests Control Section are as follows:-

Surveys of land and premises .. .. .	15,616
Lands and premises found to be infested .. .. .	791
Premises test baited on routine surveys .. .. .	4,169
Premises inspected and not baited .. .. .	830
Food premises baited .. .. .	65
Rat infestations found on routine surveys:-	
Food premises .. .. .	16
Non-food premises .. .. .	546
Mouse infestations found on routine surveys:-	
Food premises .. .. .	49
Non-food premises .. .. .	180
Poison campaigns carried out for occupiers:-	
Rats .. .. .	339
Mice .. .. .	194
School buildings and meals kitchens treated for the Education Department:-	
Rats .. .. .	59
Mice .. .. .	47
Premises cleared of rats and mice by the rodent control staff ..	518
Premises where the occupier undertook to eliminate rats and mice on statutory or verbal notice under the Rats & Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919 .. .. .	49
Premises having no evidence of rodents at the time of survey, but with rodent destruction firms on contract .. .. .	29
Premises where work was done to prevent re-infestation .. ..	120
Rat destruction campaigns at Corporation tipping grounds ..	11
Notices issued under the Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919 ..	1
Accounts issued for extermination work done for private persons/ Corporation Departments, etc.:-	
1970 .. .. .	£1,453
1971 .. .. .	£2,343
1972 .. .. .	£2,409

#### Sewer Treatment

Rat destruction campaigns carried out in the sewer system ..	248
Pre-baits laid .. .. .	15,188
Pre-baits taken .. .. .	7,847
Poison baits laid .. .. .	10,322
Poison baits taken .. .. .	9,417

### *Insect Pests*

Inspection of premises on complaint of insects .. .. .	1,321
Premises found to be infested and treated .. .. .	561
Treatment carried out for disinfection of:—	
1. Bed Bugs .. .. .	12
2. Cockroaches and steamflies .. .. .	260
3. Fleas .. .. .	118
4. Flies .. .. .	72
5. Other insects (wasps, etc.) .. .. .	33
Stables and cattle yards treated for fly infestation .. .. .	8
Corporation tipping grounds .. .. .	30

### *Mosquito Control*

Areas surveyed and treated with larvicide .. .. .	28
---	----

### *Disinfection*

Items dealt with by the Disinfecting Station:—

Infectious articles disinfected by steam .. .. .	6,433
Articles disinfected by formalin .. .. .	792
Infectious articles destroyed on request .. .. .	Nil
Articles of home nursing equipment cleansed and disinfected .. .. .	7,892

### *Disinfection*

The Cleansing Clinic staff did the following work:—

Verminous persons cleansed .. .. .	51
Verminous persons: clothing and other articles disinfected .. .. .	733
Persons treated for scabies .. .. .	96
Clothing and other articles disinfected for scabies .. .. .	964

Five motor vehicles (excluding a Land Rover) were engaged in the work of the Department and during the year these vehicles covered 41,486 miles and used 2,144 gallons of petrol.

### Details of legal proceedings and fines, etc., imposed

**TABLE B 54**

Act	Offence	Summonses	Orders	Fines	Costs
Public Health Acts (N.I.) 1878 to 1967	Failed to abate public health nuisances	622	172	£169·90	£103·20
	Disobedience of Magistrates' Orders to abate public health nuisances	40	—	£265·73	£24·00
	Water closets not provided with sufficient water for flushing	33	—	£86·50	£19·80
	—ditto— continuing offence	2	—	£25·00	£1·20
Belfast Corporation Acts	Failed to supply bin	1	—	£3·00	£0·60
	Failed to supply bin: continuing offence	1	—	£2·00	£0·60
	Premises not registered for sale of fried fish and fried potatoes	1	—	£7·50	£0·60
Butter Regulations (N.I.) 1966	Sold butter which contained less than 80% milk fat (Reg. 4)	1	—	£10·00	£2·70
Ice-Cream and other Frozen Confections Regulations (N.I.) 1968	Sold ice-cream certified by the Public Analyst to be deficient in fat	2	—	£11·00	£5·54



TABLE B 54 (contd.)

Act	Offence	Summonses	Orders	Fines	Costs
The Preservatives in Food Regulations (N.I.) 1962	Sold food containing preservatives in excess of the permitted amount:				
	Beef sausages containing excess sulphur dioxide	3	—	£30.00	£7.97
	Pork sausages containing excess sulphur dioxide	2	—	£30.00	£5.27
	Sold minced steak containing sulphur dioxide	1	—	£10.00	£2.77
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations (N.I.) 1964	Failed to keep equipment clean (Reg. 5)	1	—	£7.00	£0.50
	Food prepared in a room where there were drain inlets (Reg. 11)	1	—	£7.50	£0.60
	Food room communicating directly with a sanitary convenience (Reg. 13)	1	—	£7.50	£0.60
	No adequate supply of hot water (Reg. 15)	2	—	£15.00	£1.20
	No adequate supply of hot water and soap (Reg. 15)	1	—	£10.00	£0.60
	No adequate supply of hot water, soap and nail brushes (Reg. 15)	1	—	£20.00	£0.60
	Failed to provide first-aid materials (Reg. 16)	2	—	£15.00	£1.20
	Failed to provide accommodation for clothing (Reg. 17)	1	—	£7.50	£0.60
	Failed to provide and maintain hot water for washing food and equipment (Reg. 18)	1	—	£7.50	£0.60
	Failed to provide and maintain sinks, hot water, etc., for washing food and equipment (Reg. 18)	2	—	£15.00	£1.20
	Failed to provide and maintain sufficient ventilation in a food room (Reg. 19)	1	—	£7.50	£0.60
	Failed to keep in good order the walls, floors, etc., in a food room (Reg. 21)	3	—	£19.50	£1.80
	Failed to keep clean the walls, floors, etc., in a food room (Reg. 21)	3	—	£27.50	£1.80
	Deposited refuse in a food room (Reg. 22)	1	—	£7.50	£0.60
	Failed to keep the interior surfaces of a meat container clean and in good repair (Reg. 33)	2	—	£15.00	£0.60
Food and Drugs Act (N.I.) 1958	Sold food not of the substance demanded by the purchaser	4	—	£39.00	£5.58
	Sold food unfit for human consumption	4	—	£36.50	£1.80
	Exposed for sale food unfit for human consumption	2	—	£78.00	£1.20
	In possession of unfit food for the purpose of sale for human consumption	1	—	£15.00	£0.60
	Sold ice-cream in unregistered premises	1	—	£7.50	£0.60
	Wilfully obstructed an officer employed by the complainants in the execution of the Food and Drugs Act	1	—	£5.00	£0.60
Office and Shop Premises Act (N.I.) 1966	Failed to provide a supply of clean running hot water or warm water to the washing facilities provided for the persons employed (Section 10 (1))	1	—	£0.50	£0.60
	Failed to provide a first-aid box or first-aid cupboard to the prescribed standard in a readily accessible position for the persons employed (Section 24 (1))	1	—	£10.00	£0.60

W. JENKINS, M.A.P.H.I.,  
Chief Public Health Inspector.

REPORT OF THE CITY VETERINARIAN FOR THE YEAR 1972

Total Slaughter

The total number of animals (187,205) slaughtered at the City of Belfast Meat Plant in 1972 showed a decrease of 9,226 compared with 1971. Cattle showed an increase of 14,253; sheep and lambs a decrease of 23,473 and goats a decrease of 6.

Number and description of animals slaughtered each month

TABLE C 1

Month	Cows	Heifers	Bulls	Bullocks	Calves	Sheep	Goats
January	575	206	4	6,253	—	8,942	—
February	898	179	6	5,574	1	5,113	—
March	509	197	2	6,749	—	4,661	—
April	792	129	7	6,700	—	4,325	—
May	1,216	93	14	7,161	—	7,920	—
June	1,264	93	12	6,401	—	9,106	—
July	582	119	10	4,747	—	9,233	—
August	754	160	5	6,138	—	11,036	—
September	521	214	9	5,890	—	10,788	1
October	387	248	12	6,119	—	11,724	—
November	765	278	31	7,098	—	11,574	—
December	297	117	5	5,447	—	7,805	1
Total	8,560	2,031	107	74,277	1	102,227	2
Total Cattle	84,976						

Grand Total 187,205

Carcase condemnation

The number of carcasses totally condemned in 1972 was 243 compared with 199 in 1971, an increase of 44. Total condemnations represented 0·13% of the total saughter. 99 cattle carcasses were seized, representing 0·12% of the total cattle kill and 144 sheep carcasses, representing 0·14% of the total sheep kill.

Total seizures from all causes

TABLE C 2

Class	1972	1971	Percentage of total kill
Cattle	99	69	0·12%
Sheep and lambs	144	130	0·14%
Goats	—	—	—
Totals	243	199	0·13%

TABLE C 3

*Reasons for total seizure*

Cause	Cattle	Sheep	Total
Abscesses	—	2	2
Anaemia	—	1	1
Arthritis	3	10	13
Bruising	3	—	3
C. bovis	2	—	2
Emaciation	44	70	114
Fever	6	6	12
Gangrene	—	1	1
Jaundice	2	1	3
Leukaemia	1	1	2
Mastitis	1	1	2
Metritis	3	3	6
Neoplasms	6	2	8
Nephritis	—	2	2
Oedema	11	23	34
Peritonitis	2	5	7
Pleurisy	—	3	3
Pneumonia	5	2	7
Pyaemia	1	2	3
Pyelonephritis	1	—	1
Septicaemia	2	3	5
Tetanus	—	1	1
Toxaemia	5	5	10
Uræmia	1	—	1
	99	144	243

Total and partial seizure of carcass meat in all species amounted to 75,975 lbs.

TABLE C 4

**Bovine Cysticercosis**

Month	Cases detected	Total slaughter (Cattle)	Percentage incidence
January	189	7,038	2.69%
February	169	6,658	2.54%
March	204	7,457	2.74%
April	148	7,628	1.94%
May	154	8,484	1.82%
June	192	7,770	2.47%
July	86	5,458	1.58%
August	213	7,057	3.02%
September	188	6,634	2.83%
October	157	6,766	2.32%
November	156	8,170	1.91%
December	113	5,856	1.93%
	1,969	84,976	2.32%

The percentage incidence of 2.32% shows a decrease of 0.85% compared with 1971.

**City of Belfast Meat Plant***Meat Trades Training School*

A recent report from the Food and Drink Industry Training Board indicated the Board's intention to set up a comprehensive meat trades training school, a decision which will be welcomed by all those interested in progress in Northern Ireland's important livestock and meat industry. It is necessary not only to inculcate skills into meat operatives but also to select personnel and it is only possible to achieve these objectives through organised training, the current difficulties of in-plant training being too great.

British entry into the EEC involves acceptance of numerous directives concerned with slaughter, dressing, processing and transport of meat and meat products for intra-Community trade. The key document is the Council Directive on health problems connected with intra-Community trade in fresh meat (64/433 of 26th June 1964 as amended by 66/601, 69/349 and 70/486). Technical provisions are contained in 56 clauses of Annex 1 and these embrace abattoir and processing plant design and layout, premises and equipment hygiene, personal hygiene, antemortem inspection of livestock, slaughter and dressing standards, post mortem inspection, meat marking, refrigeration and transport. On April 1st, 1974, all meat inspection in Northern Ireland will become the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, a decision which will ensure a much more co-ordinated meat inspection service and one which will, in addition to protecting the public health, make an important contribution to the control of animal disease in the Province. One important requirement is the annual medical inspection of employees handling meat. This requirement should extend to staff handling all types of food.

### *Meat Study Tour of Western Europe*

An inspection of meat plants, meat processing plants, etc., in Belgium, West Germany, Holland, Denmark and Sweden was undertaken by a party from Northern Ireland which included several meat wholesalers, one Ministry of Agriculture official and the City Veterinarian. The tour took place on 11th–24th February and included visits to the Eurobeef Fair in Brussels and the Meat Research Institute in Kavlinge in Sweden. An opportunity was also taken to investigate the spray drying of blood at the Niro-Atomiser firm in Copenhagen. The impression gained was of a highly organised and efficient meat industry dealing with many more processed products than is customary in the United Kingdom. The whole industry especially in Scandinavia was highly co-operative in design, not only at producer but also consumer level.

Standards of hygiene in plants were superior to those pertaining in the U.K., in which livestock quality is the only sector which can be regarded as being better than on the Continent. There appeared to be a genuine regard for the commodity handled by personnel in meat factories and a pride in the work done. The level of personal hygiene was impressive. While much of these admirable qualities were innate in personnel, some is undoubtedly attributable to the excellent training facilities operating in these countries.

### *Meat Plant sanitation*

The use of work study methods and the adoption of efficient methods of cleaning have considerably improved overall sanitation standards. Health education of employees by instruction, example, posters, films, etc., has continued, films in particular being well received by staff.

### *Veterinary Laboratory*

The following tests were carried out during 1972:—

Carcase samples (microbiological)	..	..	..	..	196
Swab tests and hygiene evaluation	..	..	..	..	79
Water analyses	..	..	..	..	36
Salmonella tests	..	..	..	..	282
Blood – total solids	..	..	..	..	125
Chemical analyses (fats)	..	..	..	..	28

Microbiological tests were carried out to find the effectiveness of ultra violet light as a means of reducing microbiological growth during chilling.

Tests on muscles from Kosher killed cattle were made to ascertain effectiveness of bleeding procedure.

Photography of specimens, animals, carcasses, etc.



Investigations continue into the epidemiology of animal disease (for example, bovine neoplasia, cysticercosis, etc.). The opportunity was also taken to collaborate with various organisations in the supply of material for research disease investigation and educational purposes.

*Presentation of stock for slaughter*

It is a matter of regret that there has been no improvement in the cleanliness of cattle and sheep entering Belfast Meat Plant during the year, especially in the winter months. Attempts are being made to harmonise standards in relation to this problem as well as the very important matter of preslaughter resting over all abattoirs in Northern Ireland.

J. F. GRACEY, Ph.D., B.Agr., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.,  
*City Veterinarian.*

# REPORT OF SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER, COMMUNITY HEALTH DIVISION, FOR THE YEAR 1972

## Notification of Births

The total number of births notified as occurring in Belfast during the year was 7,833. Of these 4,095 were males, 3,738 were females. Included in this total were 131 stillbirths.

TABLE D 1

Births occurring in:—	
Hospitals	7,677
Private nursing homes	13
Other institutions	26
Home	111
Home (Hosp. district cases)	6

## Infant Mortality

During the year, 124 children died under the age of 12 months giving an infant mortality rate of 23. The rate for the previous year was 26.

## Neonatal and Perinatal Mortality

Deaths occurring during the first month of life numbered 82, giving a neonatal mortality rate for the year of 15. The rate for the previous year was 15. The perinatal rate, i.e., stillbirths and deaths during the first week per 1,000 total births (live and still), was 30 against 30 in the previous year.

## Maternal Mortality

There were no deaths during the year attributable to pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state (2 last year).

## Health Visiting

68 health visitors were employed at the end of the year. Throughout the year a comprehensive follow-up of all children under five years was maintained by means of both routine and selective visiting. All babies were screened during the first year of life for defects of hearing, and tests of general development were also carried out. Special attention was given to children in problem families, those on the "at risk" and observation registers and children suffering from handicapping conditions.

At the end of the year 21 health visitors were working in full attachment with group practices and 9 others had liaison attachments. This arrangement has been working very satisfactorily, but we have not yet been able to meet all the requests from doctors for attachment of staff to practices.

Several health visitors have continued the special visitation of patients with tuberculosis and other chest diseases and the follow-up of contacts. This work is carried out in co-operation with the Central Chest Clinic. Many have special liaison duties with various hospitals. Ten health visitors who have had special training in mental illness devote part of their time to the after care of psychiatric patients. They visit psychiatric hospitals, attend day hospitals and work in close co-operation with the psychiatrists and psychiatric social workers. In her day to day work in the community the health visitor is often the first to become aware of psychiatric problems. During the year one health visitor continued the follow-up of children known to be suffering from phenylketonuria. She has been working in close association with the Royal Belfast Hospital for Sick Children and has done much to encourage mothers to persist with the special diet which these children require for normal development.

Two of our staff devote a proportion of their time to the follow-up of diabetic cases; they attend the Metabolic Unit at the Royal Victoria Hospital and visit patients in their homes. Nine others continued their visits to different hospitals and institutions, maintaining the long-established health visitor/hospital liaison, for which there appears to be an increasing demand. Health visitors also work closely with the Welfare Department in the administration of the Home Help scheme with regard to expectant mothers and mothers of young children and in various other aspects of district work.

The work of the health visitor has been increased considerably during the year owing to the continuation of civil unrest. The frequent movement of families into different areas has resulted in difficulties in follow-up work and problems have arisen from over-crowding and temporary housing arrangements.

### Health Education

A large part of the health visitors' time is spent on domiciliary health education and group teaching at Clinics, covering such subjects as mothercraft, nutrition and food hygiene, prevention of home accidents, care of the feet, dental care, etc. Owing to the continuation of civil unrest in the city, it was not possible to resume the evening sessions which had been so successful.

Talks were given at different hospitals to senior nursing staff and to student nurses on the Community Health Service and the work of the health visitor. Talks were also given by members of staff to youth organisations, parents' associations, St. John Ambulance Brigade, various church organisations, schools and nursing home staff. Seventeen health visitors took part in a weekly health education programme at the Government Training Centre, Alfred Street, which continued throughout the year. Health visitors also participated in a series of talks on prevention of accidents in the home arranged by the International Community Relations Organisation.

The work of senior staff included lectures to student nurses and educational programmes were prepared during the year for students to see something of the work carried out in the different community health departments. Those who attended included senior hospital nursing staff, student health visitors, student district nurses and hospital student nurses.

*Visits by Health Visitors during the year*

**TABLE D 2**

Expectant mothers	4,210
Nursing mothers	44,473
Other mothers	39,285
Children under 1 year of age	53,291
Children 1-4 years	67,051
Children 5-14 years	17,591
Mentally disordered persons	3,344
Tuberculosis patients and contacts	3,013
Old people	15,250
Other persons	21,537
Total visits	269,045

### Cervical Cytology

Cervical cytology was continued at Lincoln Avenue, Cupar Street and Mount Street Clinics and at the Ormeau Road Health Centre. Special sessions were also held at the request of the staff medical service of two organisations in the City employing large numbers of women, for their own employees. In addition to taking the cervical smear for the early detection of cancer, a full gynaecological examination was carried out, with breast examination and urine testing, so that the clinics tend to be more the "well woman" type.

**TABLE D 3**

Sessions held	200
1st visits	514
Revisits	1,156
Total attendances	1,670
Positive smears	7

### Family Planning

During the year sessions were held in nine different centres throughout the City. In May the clinic previously held by the Family Planning Association at Newtownards Road was transferred to the new Health Centre at Templemore Avenue, and came under the control of the Health Department.

TABLE D 4

Sessions held	803
1st visits	1,684
Revisits	7,520
Total attendances	9,204
Appliances issued free or undercost:	
(1) On medical grounds	1,516
(2) Para 4+	1,824
Cervical smears	2,202
Positive smears	15

### Child Health Centres

The number of sessions provided at the end of the year was reduced to 32 per week. Of these 13 were in buildings owned by the Health Authority, one was held in the Ormeau Road Health Centre and the other 18 in halls, etc., rented on a sessional basis. A prominent part of the work in the centres was the educational aspect already mentioned.

In a number of practices with fully attached health visitors, well-baby clinics were held at the practice premises. In these advice and health education were given by the health visitors, babies were referred to the general practitioner as necessary and immunizations were carried out.

In a number of our clinics members of the Voluntary Workers' Association continue to give valuable help in weighing babies and arranging social functions for mothers for which we thank them. Unfortunately, owing to difficulties in transport and disturbances in the City some of the voluntary workers have had to give up this service.



TABLE D 5

Child Health Centres		Under 2 years	Over 2 years	
Monday	Highfield	986	169	
	Bloomfield	2,524	509	
	Cupar Street	1,038	548	
	Donegall Road	1,263	429	
	Knock	842	38	
	Ormeau Road	999	281	
	Ballymurphy	550	287	
Tuesday	Glenard	1,117	532	
	Donegall Road	1,007	402	
	Cupar Street	860	269	
	Ariel Street	748	345	
	Lincoln Avenue	1,172	374	
	Turf Lodge	441	204	Closed Nov. 1972
Wednesday	Ligoniel	2,127	536	
	Seaview	1,684	671	
	Windsor	1,275	566	
	Mount Street	1,854	648	
	Palmerston Road	1,549	318	
	Templemore Ave.	1,406	333	
	Sandown Road	2,223	74	
	Glencairn	780	161	Transferred from Susan St. 1/7/72
Thursday	Avoca Street	710	268	
	Kimberley Street	1,316	342	
	Greencastle	1,191	621	
	Mountcollyer	1,307	400	
	Spier's Place	1,836	805	
	Stranmillis	907	447	
	Templemore Ave.	1,355	255	
	Mount Street	2,532	1,125	Transferred from Susan St. 1/7/72
Friday	Ballymurphy	1,169	510	
	Ariel Street	1,154	375	
	Joanmount	1,012	343	
	Spier's Place	138	54	
	Strandtown	1,516	824	Closed Feb. 1972
	Total attendances, Child Health Centres	42,588	14,063	

Well Baby Clinics held in General Practitioners' premises			Under 2 years	Over 2 years
Monday	148 Divis Street	Dr H. B. Wright Dr J. M. B. Lenfestey Dr J. G. Hendron	320	203
Tuesday	95 Shankill Road	Dr S. R. C. Ritchie Dr R. D. Donnelly	1,292	530
	9 Madrid Street	Dr C. W. McKee Dr A. C. Martin	103	20
Wednesday	202 Connsbrook Avenue	Dr M. F. Russell Dr T. P. Herriott Dr R. J. Hamilton	431	320
Thursday	17 Ballygomartin Road	Dr J. D. I. Hall Dr J. N. Lewis Dr L. Warke	793	254
	65 Hollywood Road	Dr M. Bew Dr J. Dunlop	249	167
	Upper Library Street	Dr D. H. Campbell Dr J. O. P. McHugh Dr T. C. Crossin Dr J. G. Bradley Dr S. P. Moore Dr H. B. Murtagh Dr J. Henry	695	331
	137 Ormeau Road	Dr N. D. Wright Dr D. Cuming Dr J. Pitt Dr H. W. Dunn Dr R. Richardson	594	173
		Total attendances, well baby clinics	4,477	1,998

**Mother and Baby Homes**  
(*Ante and post-natal Hostels*)

**TABLE D 6**

Name and address of Hostel	BEDS						Average length of stay	
	Ante- natal	Post- natal	Labour	Isola- tion	Maternity (excluding labour and isolation)	Cots	Ante- natal	Post- natal
Hopedene	11	3	—	—	—	11	11	3
Thorndale	10	—	2	1	13	13	weeks 6 weeks	weeks 2 weeks

These hostels receive a grant from the Health Committee.

## Residential Nurseries

**TABLE D 7**

Name and address of Nursery		Beds provided at the end of year				
		0-9 mths.	10 mths.- 2 years	2-5 years	Girls over 5	Boys over 5
Glendhu Hostel, Holywood Road (A voluntary Hostel: receives a grant from the Health Com- mittee).	Short stay	1	—	6	4	4

## Midwives

During the year 21 midwives were employed on a full-time salaried basis and 9 on a part-time basis. Two hostels are in operation, one at Springfield Road (where there is accommodation for student midwives) and the other at Templemore Avenue. One midwife is resident in a self-contained flat at the Ballymurphy Clinic, where there is also accommodation for a student midwife. The organization of training of student midwives for Part 2 (domiciliary confinements) was completely undertaken by this department. Approved midwives on our staff take students from both Jubilee and Royal Maternity Hospitals and 118 were given training during the year.

The midwives were responsible throughout the year for taking blood from infants for the Guthrie test for phenylketonuria and virtually 100% of the infants had this test carried out. The majority of the midwives attend general practitioners' antenatal clinics, totalling 36 sessions per week and amongst other duties take blood samples from patients and assist with antenatal and postnatal examinations. 21,087 antenatal examinations were done during the year and in this way our midwives are providing the service which was formerly given at local authority antenatal clinics.

Midwives receive allowances to cover uniform, laundry and travelling expenses, the uniform being that prescribed by the Joint Nursing and Midwives Council. Equipment is issued on loan and all drugs, dressings, etc., in use are supplied to the midwives. Special cots, etc., for the care of premature babies are available but the trend is for these babies to be admitted to special units attached to the two large maternity hospitals in the City. Refresher courses for midwives are arranged from time to time, each midwife attending a course every seven years.

The number of domiciliary confinements attended by midwives during the year dropped to 111 39,500 visits were paid to 4,813 cases attended after transfer from hospital. It was not found necessary to suspend any midwife from practice during the year to prevent possible spread of infection. No cases of ophthalmia neonatorum or pemphigus neonatorum were notified during the year.

## *Notification of intention of midwives to practice*

**TABLE D 8**

	Domiciliary	Institutions other than hospitals	Hospitals	Nursing homes	Total
Midwives notifying their intention to practice during the year	29	2	212	2	245

Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned by a midwife during the year under Section 34 of the Nurses and Midwives Act (Northern Ireland), 1959 - Nil.

### Maternity Medical Services

General medical practitioners agreeing to provide maternity medical services in domiciliary cases are enrolled on the Obstetric List maintained in the department and are paid on a fee-per-case basis. Both the doctor and the midwife are paid by the Health Committee.

The following is a summary of the work carried out under the scheme by medical practitioners during the year:—

**TABLE D 9**

Domiciliary confinements at which General Practitioner attended	152
G.P. Maternity Hospital confinements at which General Practitioner attended	1,369
Women confined at home who were examined ante-natally	151
Ante-natal examinations made of women confined at home	1,229
Women referred to institutions for confinement who were examined ante-natally	2,446
Ante-natal examinations made of women confined in institutions	16,859
Final pelvic examinations made of women confined at home	134
Final pelvic examinations made of women confined in institutions	1,583
Cases of abortion attended	523
Anaesthetics given by second practitioner	Nil

### Registration of Nursing Homes

**TABLE D 10**

	Number	Beds provided for:—		
		Maternity	Other purposes	Total
Homes first registered during the year	1	—	11	11
Homes on register at end of the year	9	26	81	107

### Action during 1972 :

Number of applications for registration refused	..	..	..	—
Number of exemptions granted	..	..	..	—
Number of exemptions withdrawn	..	..	..	—
Number of registrations cancelled	..	..	..	—
Number of appeals by aggrieved persons to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction	..	..	..	—
Number of cases in which fines were imposed	..	..	..	—
Number of inspections	..	..	..	55
Number of registered homes not inspected	..	..	..	—

The inspections during the year were made by the Clinic Medical Officer, the Chief Nursing Officer, and the Area Superintendent Health Visitors.



**Infant Mortality and Rates per 1,000 live births by cause and sex, 1972**

**TABLE D 11**

Abbreviated List Nos.	Causes of death	Under 1 month				1-11 months			Total under 1 year	
		M	F	Total	Rate	M	F	Total	No.	Rate
B2	Typhoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B3	Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B4	Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	0.19
B5	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B6	Other tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B8	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B9	Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B10	Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B11	Meningococcal infection	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	0.19
B12	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B14	Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B17	Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B18	Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	0.37
B19(a-f)	Cancer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19(g)	Hodgkin's disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B20	Benign and unspecified neoplasms	—	1	1	0.19	—	—	—	1	0.19
B21	Diabetes mellitus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B24	Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B29	Other forms of heart disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B30(b)	Cerebrovascular disease without hypertension	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	0.19
B46(a)	Other diseases of circulatory system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B31	Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B32	Pneumonia	2	2	4	0.75	12	10	22	26	4.86
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	0.19
B46(b)	Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	0.37
B36	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	—	1	1	0.19	—	—	—	1	0.19
B46(c)	Other diseases of the digestive system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B42	Congenital anomalies	9	14	23	4.30	4	5	9	32	5.98
B43	Birth injury, etc.	15	10	25	4.67	—	—	—	25	4.67
B44	Other causes of peri-natal mortality	18	10	28	5.23	—	—	—	28	5.23
B45	Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B46(d)	All other diseases	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	3	0.56
B47	Motor vehicle accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B48	All other accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B50	All other external causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals		44	38	82		23	19	42	124	

**Infant Mortality (by age groups)**

**TABLE D 12**

	Under 1 day	1-6 days	1-3 weeks	1 month	2 months	3-5 months	6-11 months	Total	Deaths of illegitimate children
Males	23	17	6	6	3	6	6	67	5
Females	17	14	7	4	2	9	4	57	3
Totals	40	31	13	10	5	15	10	124	8

# Infant and Neo-Natal Mortality Rates, 1885—1972

TABLE D 13

Year	Rate per 1,000 births		Year	Rate per 1,000 births	
	Infant	Neo-natal		Infant	Neo-natal
1885	170	—	1957	33	22
1890	162	—	1958	30	19
1895	169	—	1959	33	22
1900	152	—	1960	28	20
1905	136	—	1961	33	23
1910	143	—	1962	29	20
1915	137	—	1963	29	19
1920	132	—	1964	31	20
1925	104	—	1965	27	18
1930	78	—	1966	32	19
1935	112	—	1967	28	17
1940	122	40	1968	31	18
1945	84	40	1969	30	16
1950	49	25	1970	28	19
1955	37	21	1971	26	15
1956	29	18	1972	23	15

— indicates information not available

## Stillbirth and Perinatal Mortality Rates 1936—1972

TABLE D 14

Year	Registered live births	*Stillbirths	Total births	Registered deaths during 1st week	Perinatal deaths	Stillbirth rate	Perinatal mortality rate
1936	9,242	452	9,694	263	715	46.6	73.8
1940	8,704	355	9,059	236	591	39.2	65.2
1945	9,853	303	10,156	225	528	29.8	52.0
1950	8,834	237	9,071	183	420	26.1	46.3
1955	8,100	236	8,336	138	374	28.3	44.9
1956	8,212	248	8,460	121	369	29.3	43.6
1957	8,459	219	8,678	159	378	25.2	43.6
1958	8,263	242	8,505	128	370	28.5	43.5
1959	8,365	183	8,548	160	343	21.4	40.1
1960	8,736	222	8,958	150	372	24.8	41.5
1961	8,806	231	9,037	163	394	25.6	43.6
1962	8,636	225	8,861	141	366	25.4	41.3
1963	8,839	173	9,012	150	323	19.2	35.8
1964	8,719	212	8,931	159	371	23.7	41.5
1965	8,447	150	8,597	137	287	17.5	33.4
1966	8,316	164	8,480	132	296	19.3	34.9
1967	7,997	156	8,153	119	275	19.1	33.7
1968	7,630	160	7,790	118	278	20.5	35.7
1969	7,173	121	7,294	96	217	16.6	29.8
1970	6,916	119	7,035	110	229	16.9	32.6
1971	6,235	109	6,344	79	187	17.0	29.5
1972	5,355	95	5,450	69	164	17.4	30.0

\* Notified (Belfast addresses) prior to 1961: registered cases since 1961

**Births and Birth rates, Deaths and Death rates per 1,000 births**  
for certain age periods under one year, 1936-1972

**TABLE D 15**

Year	Live births	Birth rate	Under one day		One day and less than 7 days		Under one week		Under four weeks		Under one year	
			Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1936	9,242	21.2	133	14	130	14	263	28	407	44	933	101
1940	8,704	19.6	115	13	121	14	236	27	350	40	1,065	122
1945	9,853	22.6	92	9	133	13	225	23	391	40	828	84
1950	8,834	19.6	98	11	85	10	183	21	224	25	431	49
1955	8,100	17.8	79	10	59	7	138	17	171	21	300	37
1956	8,212	18.5	62	8	59	7	121	15	146	18	240	29
1957	8,459	19.2	92	11	67	8	159	19	186	22	275	33
1958	8,263	18.9	89	11	39	5	128	15	154	19	251	30
1959	8,365	19.3	103	12	57	7	160	19	182	22	274	33
1960	8,736	20.1	93	11	57	7	150	17	173	20	243	28
1961	8,806	21.1	107	12	56	6	163	19	199	23	287	33
1962	8,636	20.9	90	10	51	6	141	16	172	20	252	29
1963	8,839	21.5	90	10	60	7	150	17	168	19	259	29
1964	8,719	21.3	107	12	52	6	159	18	175	20	266	31
1965	8,447	20.8	83	10	54	6	137	16	152	18	232	27
1966	8,316	20.6	79	9	53	6	132	16	155	19	264	32
1967	7,997	20.1	70	9	49	6	119	15	138	17	226	28
1968	7,630	19.5	65	9	53	7	118	15	141	18	234	31
1969	7,173	18.6	57	8	39	5	96	13	116	15	212	30
1970	6,916	18.0	72	10	38	6	110	16	132	19	195	28
1971	6,235	17.3	48	8	31	5	79	14	96	15	162	26
1972	5,355	14.7	40	7	29	5	69	13	82	15	124	23

(Full figures for each year from 1936 in Tables D14 and D15 were published in the Annual Report for 1967)

### After Care

During the year Health Visitors continued to supervise cases where cash supplements to cover special dietary requirements are paid to patients by the Supplementary Benefits Commission of the Ministry of Health and Social Services. This work is time consuming but often gives new and valuable contacts with persons who are in need of help and advice and who would otherwise not be known to the Department.

A wide range of equipment is supplied by the Medical Comforts scheme on the recommendation of district nurses, health visitors, hospitals and general practitioners. This includes items such as ripple beds, dunlopillo mattresses, air cushions, bed rests, rubber sheeting, bedpans, commodes, urinals, walking aids, etc., which are available on loan. A large number of incontinence pads are also supplied. During the year 3,488 such issues were made. In addition, there were 4,068 extensions to existing loans (mostly incontinence pads). 1,841 persons returned equipment which they had on loan. The number holding equipment at the end of the year was 7,286. This service does much to facilitate the care of patients in their own homes.

### Home Nursing Service

At the end of the year the staff consisted of 6 Nursing Officers, 57 qualified District Nurses, 11 State Registered Nurses, 9 State Enrolled Nurses, 1 Part-time District Nurse, 1 Part-time S.R.N. and 8 Nursing Attendants. 34 Nurses were awarded the National Certificate of District Nursing during the year: of these 8 were Belfast candidates and 26 were County candidates.

Reference to Table D16 shows an increase in the number of new patients taken on and in the total number of cases treated during the year. The increase of attachment of district nurses to group practices is reflected in the large increase in the number of patients treated at doctors' surgeries. Extensive use was made of the facilities provided by the medical comforts scheme and increasing demands were made on the Marie Curie Fund for extra facilities for cancer patients, such as bedding, clothing, extra nourishment, night sitters, etc. Help was also obtained for cancer patients from the Cancer Relief Fund which has provided grants of money in suitable cases.



TABLE D 16

A.	Number of cases:-		
	(i)	Brought forward from 1971	16,761
	(ii)	New cases taken on during 1972	5,006
	Analysis of new cases: -		
		Tuberculosis	17
		Cancer	232
		Diabetes	111
		Gynaecological	19
		Pneumonia	1
		Surgical	1,362
		General medical	3,264
	(iii)	Removed during 1972	2,441
	Causes of removal:-		
	Convalescent	894	
	Died	319	
	To hospital	580	
	Other causes	648	
Remaining on books at end of 1972		19,326	
B.	Analysis of visits to all cases in 1972:-		
		Tuberculosis	1,203
		Cancer	9,885
		Diabetes	26,560
		Gynaecological	837
		Pneumonia	66
		Surgical	50,330
		General medical	193,864
		Total visits	282,745
	C.	Treatment at Doctor's surgeries:-	
		Centres	14
		Patients treated	14,354

### Chiropody

This scheme provides for treatment of the aged, handicapped persons and expectant and nursing mothers. During the year 4,252 sessions were held, 6,019 persons received treatment and the total number of treatments carried out was 20,794 – 16,193 at clinics and 4,601 at patients' homes. The service is still severely limited by the difficulty in recruiting chiropodists. In addition, the Belfast Health Committee recoups the net cost to the Northern Ireland Council of Social Service for the chiropody scheme operated by that Council, treatment being given at chiropodists' surgeries.

I wish in conclusion to express my appreciation of the loyal, efficient and untiring service given by all the members of staff during the year.

KATHLEEN M. CORBETT, M.D., B.S.c., D.P.H., D.C.H.,  
*Senior Medical Officer,*  
*Community Health Division.*



# Belfast Grant-Aided Schools

TABLE E 1

Type of School		Number	Pupils
Nursery schools and classes		21	815
Primary	County Primary Schools	61	21,470
	Maintained Voluntary Primary Schools	39	14,100
	Voluntary Primary Schools under Roman Catholic management	10	2,503
	Special Schools	9	1,065
	Day Instruction Centres	6	428
Secondary	County Secondary Schools	16	11,571
	County Grammar Schools	3	2,196
	Maintained Voluntary Secondary Schools	10	6,971
	Voluntary Secondary Schools	2	1,209
	Voluntary Grammar Schools †(Participating)	9	8,838
	Voluntary Grammar Schools †(Non-participating)††	4	2,047
Total		190	73,213

++ These schools conduct their own schemes of medical and dental inspection and treatment under the provision of Section 42 (6) of the Education (Amendment) Act (N.I.), 1956.

† Includes preparatory school in most cases.

## School Medical Inspections

TABLE E 2

Type of school	Sex	System of examination	Age Groups								Re-examinations	Totals
			Nursery	I	II	III	IV inter- view	IV exam- ination	V	Totals		
Nursery	Boys	Routine	99	80	—	—	—	—	—	179	—	179
	Girls		90	98	—	—	—	—	—	188	—	188
Primary	Boys	Selective	—	3,558	880	1,896	—	—	—	6,334	5,507	11,841
	Girls		—	3,284	912	2,154	—	—	—	6,350	5,148	11,498
Secondary	Boys	Selective	—	—	—	21	839	594	17	1,471	1,593	3,064
	Girls		—	—	—	27	888	892	27	1,834	2,283	4,117
Preparatory	Boys	Selective	—	113	33	127	—	—	—	273	142	415
	Girls		—	209	59	182	—	—	—	450	97	547
Grammar	Boys	Selective	—	—	—	—	133	493	9	635	499	1,134
	Girls		—	—	—	—	212	298	58	568	433	1,001
Special	Boys	Routine	7	51	106	162	—	177	9	512	—	512
	Girls		3	37	54	86	—	67	4	251	—	251
Totals	Both	Both	199	7,430	2,044	4,655	2,072	2,521	124	19,045	15,702	34,747

Attendance of Parents at Routine Medical Inspections

TABLE E 3

Age Group	Boys		Girls	
	No.	%	No.	%
Nursery	27	25.8	22	23.7
Entrants	2,624	69.0	2,532	69.8
II	355	34.8	460	44.9
III	656	29.7	891	36.4
IV	23	1.0	39	1.7
V	—	—	1	1.1
Totals	3,685	39.2	3,945	40.9
	7,630 (40.1)			

TABLE E 4

## Action to be taken as a result of Routine Medical Inspection

Age Group	To Family Doctor		To Hospital		To Audiologist		To Local Auth. Clinic		To Educational Psychologist		To Speech Therapist		Home visit		To Specialist		To Physio-therapist		Other action	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Nursery	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	3	—	—	3	2
Entrants	133	100	13	11	33	23	147	113	3	1	30	12	72	64	151	147	48	23	310	253
II	27	29	2	1	7	13	35	34	2	—	7	—	27	16	42	45	3	7	77	86
III	48	52	5	4	7	14	63	55	1	—	4	5	38	55	64	97	15	10	157	202
IV	27	57	1	3	5	1	37	62	—	1	4	2	15	11	112	118	3	6	158	125
V	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	2	1
Totals	239	240	21	20	52	51	282	267	6	2	45	19	155	150	370	413	69	46	707	669
	479		41		103		549		8		64		305		783		115		1,376	

History of Infectious Diseases

TABLE E 5

Age group	Sex	Number examined	Number and percentage giving history of															
			Measles		German measles		Chicken-pox		Scarlet fever		Mumps		Whooping cough		Other illness		No history	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Nursery	Boys	113	39	34.5	8	7.1	9	8.0	3	2.7	10	8.8	8	7.1	13	11.5	60	53.1
	Girls	96	37	38.5	13	13.5	7	7.3	2	2.1	9	9.4	8	8.3	10	10.4	50	52.1
Entrants	Boys	3,794	2,548	67.2	641	16.9	828	21.8	128	3.4	765	20.2	585	15.4	892	23.5	732	19.3
	Girls	3,612	2,463	68.2	712	19.7	811	22.5	151	4.2	716	19.8	565	15.6	793	22.0	666	18.4
II	Boys	1,033	833	80.6	287	27.8	454	43.9	59	5.7	369	35.7	293	28.4	245	23.7	113	10.9
	Girls	1,041	895	86.0	309	29.7	527	50.6	67	6.4	376	36.1	298	28.6	263	25.3	68	6.5
III	Boys	2,192	1,887	86.1	643	29.3	1,146	52.3	134	6.1	922	42.1	648	29.6	527	24.0	162	7.4
	Girls	2,229	1,949	87.4	774	34.7	1,204	54.0	203	9.1	908	40.7	737	33.1	635	28.5	110	4.9
IV	Boys	2,223	1,910	85.9	763	23.3	1,271	57.2	152	6.8	998	44.9	673	30.3	421	18.9	156	7.0
	Girls	2,556	2,290	89.6	1,086	42.5	1,658	64.9	319	12.5	1,220	47.7	742	29.0	484	18.9	123	4.8
V	Boys	33	28	84.8	11	33.3	22	66.7	—	—	17	51.5	7	21.2	7	21.2	2	6.1
	Girls	91	83	91.2	37	40.7	64	70.3	13	14.3	37	40.7	28	30.8	48	52.7	2	2.2
Totals	Boys	9,388	7,245	77.2	2,353	25.1	3,730	39.7	476	5.1	3,081	32.8	2,214	23.6	2,105	22.4	1,225	13.0
	Girls	9,625	7,717	80.2	2,931	30.5	4,271	44.4	755	7.8	3,266	33.9	2,378	24.7	2,233	23.2	1,019	10.6
	Both	19,013	14,962	78.7	5,284	27.8	8,001	42.1	1,231	6.5	6,347	33.4	4,592	24.2	4,338	22.8	2,244	11.8



Estimates of Height and Weight of Boys according to age from Routine Medical Inspections, Year 1972

TABLE E 6 (a)

Estimates, etc.		Age group in years														
		2-	3-	4-	5-	6-	7-	8-	9-	10-	11-	12-	13-	14-	15-	16-
Number of boys																
measured		8	100	1,007	2,128	607	78	28	824	1,762	260	9	171	429	187	13
weighed		8	101	1,001	2,125	605	77	28	817	1,750	260	9	171	431	187	13
		Height in metric units														
Mean	M	0.914	0.987	1.058	1.103	1.149	1.198	1.272	1.342	1.369	1.382	1.345	1.568	1.629	1.675	1.713
Standard error of mean	M	0.041	0.006	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.007	0.015	0.002	0.002	0.004	0.038	0.007	0.004	0.007	0.021
Standard deviation	M	0.116	0.061	0.056	0.053	0.060	0.065	0.082	0.066	0.069	0.065	0.115	0.094	0.087	0.097	0.077
Co-efficient of variation	%	12.709	6.184	5.305	4.807	5.241	5.420	6.410	4.902	5.059	4.734	8.558	5.995	5.353	5.764	4.518
		Weight in metric units														
Mean	Kg	14.30	16.00	17.80	19.10	20.70	22.40	27.10	29.90	31.10	31.80	32.70	46.60	51.10	53.90	53.60
Standard error of mean	Kg	0.70	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.40	1.10	0.20	0.10	0.30	2.70	0.70	0.50	0.70	1.90
Standard deviation	Kg	2.00	2.20	2.20	2.50	2.90	3.20	5.90	5.10	5.30	5.00	8.00	9.10	10.30	10.20	6.07
Co-efficient of variation	%	14.00	13.50	12.60	13.00	14.10	14.40	21.60	17.20	16.90	15.80	24.40	19.60	20.20	18.90	12.50
		Height in imperial units														
Mean	in.	36.00	38.86	41.67	43.42	45.25	47.17	50.08	52.83	53.89	54.42	52.96	61.75	64.12	65.96	67.46
Standard error of mean	in.	1.62	0.25	0.08	0.04	0.08	0.29	0.58	0.08	0.08	0.17	1.50	0.29	0.17	0.29	0.83
Standard deviation	in.	4.58	2.39	2.21	2.08	2.37	2.54	3.21	2.58	2.71	2.29	4.54	3.71	3.42	3.82	3.04
Co-efficient of variation	%	12.71	6.18	5.31	4.81	5.24	5.42	6.41	4.90	5.06	4.73	8.56	5.99	5.35	5.76	4.52
		Weight in imperial units														
Mean	lb.	31.52	35.27	39.24	42.10	45.63	49.39	59.75	65.92	68.56	70.10	72.09	102.74	112.66	118.83	118.17
Standard error of mean	lb.	1.54	0.44	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.89	2.43	0.44	0.22	0.66	5.95	1.54	1.10	1.54	4.19
Standard deviation	lb.	4.41	4.86	4.86	5.51	6.42	7.05	13.01	11.24	11.69	11.02	17.63	20.06	22.71	22.47	14.77
Co-efficient of variation	%	14.00	13.50	12.60	13.00	14.10	14.40	21.60	17.20	16.90	15.80	24.40	19.60	20.20	18.90	12.50

Estimates of Height and Weight of Girls according to age from Routine Medical Inspections, Year 1972

TABLE E 6 (b)

Estimates, etc.	Age group in years														
	2-	3-	4-	5-	6-	7-	8-	9-	10-	11-	12-	13-	14-	15-	16-
Number of girls	11	83	1,125	1,980	487	83	36	868	1,760	347	12	247	626	113	73
	11	84	1,114	1,969	486	79	36	863	1,749	363	11	247	630	114	73
Height in metric units															
Mean	0.871	0.970	1.047	1.096	1.147	1.199	1.264	1.334	1.368	1.377	1.427	1.562	1.579	1.594	1.618
Standard error of mean	0.019	0.007	0.002	0.001	0.003	0.008	0.012	0.002	0.002	0.006	0.031	0.004	0.003	0.007	0.007
Standard deviation	0.064	0.066	0.054	0.053	0.065	0.069	0.072	0.065	0.067	0.104	0.107	0.071	0.071	0.069	0.063
Co-efficient of variation	7.349	6.301	5.175	4.804	5.650	5.765	5.729	4.378	4.863	7.579	7.503	4.523	4.474	4.359	3.904
Weight in metric units															
Mean	12.10	15.30	17.30	18.70	20.30	22.40	25.90	29.20	31.50	31.50	35.20	49.40	50.30	52.20	54.80
Standard error of mean	0.40	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.40	0.80	0.20	0.10	0.40	2.20	0.70	0.40	0.90	1.00
Standard deviation	1.40	1.90	2.20	2.70	3.10	3.50	4.80	5.20	5.90	8.20	7.40	10.40	9.60	9.30	8.90
Co-efficient of variation	11.20	12.60	12.90	14.30	15.40	15.60	18.70	17.80	18.90	26.10	20.90	21.10	19.10	17.80	16.30
Height in imperial units															
Mean	34.29	38.18	41.21	43.14	45.17	47.21	49.75	52.50	53.86	54.21	56.18	61.50	62.17	62.75	63.71
Standard error of mean	0.75	0.29	0.08	0.04	0.12	0.32	0.46	0.08	0.08	0.25	1.21	0.17	0.12	0.29	0.29
Standard deviation	2.50	2.58	2.12	2.08	2.54	2.71	2.83	2.54	2.62	4.08	4.21	2.79	2.79	2.71	2.46
Co-efficient of variation	7.35	6.80	5.18	4.80	5.65	5.77	5.73	4.88	4.86	7.58	7.50	4.52	4.47	4.36	3.90
Weight in imperial units															
Mean	26.68	33.73	38.14	41.23	44.12	49.39	57.10	64.38	69.45	69.45	77.61	108.91	110.89	115.08	120.82
Standard error of mean	0.89	0.44	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.89	1.77	0.44	0.22	0.89	4.86	1.54	0.89	1.99	2.21
Standard deviation	3.09	4.19	4.86	5.96	6.83	7.72	10.58	11.47	13.01	18.07	16.31	22.93	21.17	20.50	19.62
Co-efficient of variation	11.20	12.60	12.90	14.30	15.40	15.60	18.70	17.80	18.90	26.10	20.90	21.10	19.10	17.80	16.30

**Defects Discovered at Routine Medical Inspection**

**TABLE E 7**

Defect		Age Group	Defective for treatment	Per 1,000	Defective for observation	Per 1,000	Total defective	Per 1,000
Skin		Entrants	41	5.5	155	20.9	196	26.4
		Leavers	52	11.3	95	20.7	147	32.0
		Other ages	62	8.8	136	19.4	198	28.2
		Total	155	8.1	386	20.3	541	28.4
Eyes	(a) vision	Entrants	398	53.6	1,803	242.7	2,201	296.2
		Leavers	343	74.7	1,229	267.6	1,572	342.3
		Other ages	448	63.8	1,964	279.7	2,412	343.5
		Total	1,189	62.4	4,996	262.3	6,185	324.8
	(b) squint	Entrants	132	17.8	176	23.7	308	41.5
		Leavers	14	3.0	58	12.6	72	15.7
		Other ages	32	4.6	93	13.2	125	17.8
		Total	178	9.3	327	17.2	505	26.5
	(c) other	Entrants	24	3.2	37	5.0	61	8.2
		Leavers	24	5.2	29	6.3	53	11.5
		Other ages	23	3.3	67	9.5	90	12.8
		Total	71	3.7	133	7.0	204	10.7
Ears	(a) hearing	Entrants	243	32.7	249	33.5	492	66.2
		Leavers	84	18.3	74	16.1	158	34.4
		Other ages	177	25.2	170	24.2	347	49.4
		Total	504	26.5	493	25.9	997	52.3
	(b) otitis media	Entrants	35	4.7	120	16.2	155	20.9
		Leavers	25	5.4	32	7.0	57	12.4
		Other ages	28	4.0	54	7.7	82	11.7
		Total	88	4.6	206	10.8	294	15.4
	(c) other	Entrants	27	3.6	81	10.9	108	14.5
		Leavers	18	3.9	17	3.7	35	7.6
		Other ages	22	3.1	49	7.0	71	10.1
		Total	67	3.5	147	7.7	214	11.2
Nose and throat		Entrants	66	8.9	898	120.9	964	129.7
		Leavers	22	4.8	187	40.7	209	45.5
		Other ages	34	4.8	405	57.7	439	62.5
		Total	122	6.4	1,490	78.2	1,612	84.6
Speech		Entrants	59	7.9	172	23.1	231	31.1
		Leavers	7	1.5	21	4.6	28	6.1
		Other ages	29	4.1	94	13.4	123	17.5
		Total	95	5.0	287	15.1	382	20.1
Cervical glands		Entrants	6	0.8	180	24.2	186	25.0
		Leavers	1	0.2	7	1.5	8	1.7
		Other ages	—	—	68	9.7	68	9.7
		Total	7	0.4	255	13.4	262	13.8
Heart and circulation		Entrants	50	6.7	230	31.0	280	37.7
		Leavers	22	4.8	74	16.1	96	20.9
		Other ages	36	5.1	115	16.4	151	21.5
		Total	108	5.7	419	22.0	527	27.7
Lungs	(a)	Entrants	55	7.4	280	37.7	335	45.1
		Leavers	4	0.9	129	28.1	133	29.0
		Other ages	22	3.1	195	27.8	217	30.9
		Total	81	4.3	604	31.7	685	36.0
	(b) pulmonary tuberculosis	Entrants	—	—	3	0.4	3	0.4
		Leavers	—	—	2	0.4	2	0.4
		Other ages	—	—	2	0.3	2	0.3
		Total	—	—	7	0.4	7	0.4
Development		Entrants	61	8.2	534	71.9	595	80.1
		Leavers	40	8.7	87	18.9	127	27.7
		Other ages	138	19.7	214	30.5	352	50.1
		Total	239	12.5	835	43.8	1,074	56.4

TABLE E 7 (contd.)

Defect	Age Group	Defective for treatment	Per 1,000	Defective for observation	Per 1,000	Total defective	Per 1,000	
Orthopaedic	(a) posture	Entrants	2	0.3	7	0.9	9	1.2
		Leavers	2	0.4	4	0.9	6	1.3
		Other ages	13	1.9	16	2.3	29	4.1
		Total	17	0.9	27	1.4	44	2.3
	(b) feet	Entrants	96	12.9	195	26.2	291	39.2
		Leavers	16	3.5	38	8.3	54	11.8
		Other ages	38	5.4	119	16.9	157	22.4
		Total	150	7.9	352	18.5	502	26.4
	(c) other	Entrants	47	6.3	169	22.7	216	29.1
		Leavers	9	2.0	59	12.8	68	14.8
		Other ages	33	4.7	94	13.4	127	18.1
		Total	89	4.7	322	16.9	411	21.6
Nervous system	(a) epilepsy	Entrants	4	0.5	11	1.5	15	2.0
		Leavers	3	0.7	14	3.0	17	3.7
		Other ages	4	0.6	20	2.8	24	3.4
		Total	11	0.6	45	2.4	56	2.9
	(b) other	Entrants	6	0.8	39	5.2	45	6.1
		Leavers	4	0.9	63	13.7	67	14.6
		Other ages	5	0.7	49	7.0	54	7.7
		Total	15	0.8	151	7.9	166	8.7
Psychological	(a) development	Entrants	22	3.0	52	7.0	74	10.0
		Leavers	—	—	81	17.6	81	17.6
		Other ages	25	3.6	216	30.8	241	34.3
		Total	47	2.5	349	18.3	396	20.8
	(b) stability	Entrants	45	6.1	94	12.7	139	18.7
		Leavers	9	2.0	39	8.5	48	10.5
		Other ages	25	3.6	65	9.3	90	12.8
		Total	79	4.1	198	10.4	277	14.5
Tuberculosis—non-pulmonary	Entrants	—	—	2	0.3	2	0.3	
	Leavers	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Other ages	—	—	2	0.3	2	0.3	
	Total	—	—	4	0.2	4	0.2	
Other defects	Entrants	133	17.9	164	22.1	297	40.0	
	Leavers	26	5.7	69	15.0	95	20.7	
	Other ages	70	10.0	129	18.4	199	28.3	
	Total	229	12.0	362	19.0	591	31.0	

The numbers of children seen were:— Entrants 7,430, Leavers 4,593, Other ages 7,022, Total 19,045.



Visual Acuity

TABLE E 8

(a) schoolchildren without glasses

	Left eye										Right eye
	Visual acuity	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	<6/60	Totals	
Right eye	6/6	12,730	880	172	82	54	51	11	9	13,989	
	6/9	678	1,738	213	52	47	18	9	3	2,759	
	6/12	123	168	353	78	38	16	3	1	780	
	6/18	71	63	74	131	57	23	6	—	425	
	6/24	41	33	27	54	128	23	2	1	309	
Left eye	6/36	28	18	14	23	38	83	8	—	212	
	6/60	11	7	10	2	5	14	58	6	113	
	<6/60	13	4	3	—	1	4	4	48	77	
	Totals	13,695	2,911	866	422	368	232	101	69	18,664	

(b) schoolchildren with glasses

	Left eye										Right eye
	Visual acuity	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	<6/60	Totals	
Right eye	6/6	443	125	36	19	15	8	1	1	648	
	6/9	87	164	43	13	6	7	1	—	321	
	6/12	33	41	63	19	6	—	—	—	162	
	6/18	16	19	24	18	3	—	—	—	80	
	6/24	13	16	6	14	8	—	1	—	58	
Left eye	6/36	5	4	1	2	—	3	1	—	16	
	6/60	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	6	
	<6/60	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	
	Totals	600	370	174	87	38	18	5	2	1,294	

# General Condition

TABLE E 9

Age Group	Satisfactory				Unsatisfactory			
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Nursery	112	99·1	95	99·0	1	0·9	1	1·0
Entrants	3,758	99·2	3,596	99·4	31	0·8	22	0·6
II	1,007	97·6	1,021	98·5	25	2·4	16	1·5
III	2,161	98·7	2,197	98·8	28	1·3	26	1·2
IV	1,796	99·4	2,018	99·4	11	0·6	12	0·6
V	28	100·0	77	100·0	—	—	—	—
Totals	8,862	98·9	9,004	99·2	96	1·1	77	0·8

# Colour Vision

TABLE E 10

Colour Vision	Boys		Girls		Total	
Normal	4,584	(89·3%)	5,384	(96·1%)	9,968	(92·8%)
Defective—safe	326	(6·3%)	212	(3·8%)	538	(5·0%)
Defective—unsafe	226	(4·4%)	6	(0·1%)	232	(2·2%)
Totals	5,136		5,602		10,738	

# Tuberculin Tests

TABLE E 11

Age	Unvaccinated persons						Vaccinated persons					
	Tested	Negative		Positive		Number vaccinated	Tested	Negative		Positive		Number vaccinated
		No.	%	No.	%			No.	%	No.	%	
0-4	6	6	100·0	—	—	1,929	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	3	3	100·0	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	5	5	100·0	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	4	4	100·0	—	—	4	1	—	—	1	100·0	—
8	20	20	100·0	—	—	20	4	1	25·0	3	75·0	1
9	925	892	96·4	33	3·6	892	234	69	29·5	165	70·5	69
10	2,164	2,085	96·4	79	3·7	2,085	620	195	31·5	425	68·6	195
11	370	350	94·6	20	5·4	350	132	34	25·8	98	74·2	34
12	20	20	100·0	—	—	20	9	1	11·1	8	88·9	1
13	94	91	96·8	3	3·2	91	66	17	25·8	49	74·2	17
14	269	248	92·2	21	7·8	248	291	56	19·2	235	80·8	55
15	68	58	85·3	10	14·7	58	116	14	12·1	102	87·9	14
16	9	6	66·7	3	33·3	6	12	1	8·3	11	91·7	1
17-21	46	46	100·0	—	—	46	7	1	14·3	6	85·7	1
22+	35	35	100·0	—	—	35	1	1	100·0	—	—	1
Totals	4,038	3,869	95·8	169	4·2	5,792	1,493	390	26·1	1,103	73·9	389

# Re-examinations

TABLE E 12

Defects for which re-examined				For treat- ment	For obser- vation	Cured	Totals
Skin				56	245	165	466
Eyes	(a)	vision		1,591	5,918	1,529	9,038
	(b)	squint		141	407	13	561
	(c)	other		46	74	52	172
Ears	(a)	hearing		744	777	360	1,881
	(b)	otitis media		66	132	72	270
	(c)	other		67	74	78	219
Nose and throat				104	1,022	679	1,805
Speech				130	381	245	756
Cervical glands				12	214	76	302
Heart and circulation				77	521	223	821
Lungs	(a)			62	526	304	892
	(b)	pulmonary tuberculosis		2	8	8	18
Development				229	530	453	1,212
Orthopaedic	(a)	posture		3	15	11	29
	(b)	feet		77	283	184	544
	(c)	other		34	186	132	352
Nervous system	(a)	epilepsy		12	45	1	58
	(b)	other		26	122	60	208
Psychological	(a)	development		102	441	76	619
	(b)	stability		107	190	146	443
Tuberculosis—non-pulmonary				—	3	—	3
Other defects				123	286	195	604
Totals				3,811	12,400	5,062	21,273

21,273 defects in 15,702 children (primary 10,894 and secondary 4,808)

# Clinic Examinations

TABLE E 13

Reason for examination		Number of examinations	Per cent
Skin		488	3.73
Eyes	(a) vision	185	1.42
	(b) squint	33	0.25
	(c) other	35	0.27
Ears	(a) hearing	1,120	8.57
	(b) otitis media	59	0.45
	(c) other	63	0.48
Nose and throat		141	1.08
Speech		107	0.82
Cervical glands		6	0.05
Heart and circulation		61	0.47
Lungs	(a)	99	0.76
	(b) pulmonary tuberculosis	1	0.01
Development		213	1.63
Orthopaedic	(a) posture	4	0.03
	(b) feet	53	0.41
	(c) other	31	0.24
Nervous system	(a) epilepsy	27	0.21
	(b) other	40	0.31
Psychological	(a) development	300	2.30
	(b) stability	140	1.07
Tuberculosis—non-pulmonary		—	—
Other defects		296	2.26
B. C. G. vaccination		4,135	31.63
Tuberculin skin test		2,471	18.90
Pre-anaesthetic examination		2,966	22.69
Total		13,074	100.00

TABLE E 14

Code numbers	International Classification of Diseases (8th Edition)  Categories	Routine Medical Inspections at Normal Schools (a)		Routine Medical Inspections at Special Schools (b)		Re-examinations (c)		Totals from a, b and c		Casual Exam-inations
		Number	* Per 10,000	Number	** Per 10,000	Number	† Per 10,000	Number	†† Per 10,000	
<i>I. Infective and Parasitic Diseases</i>										
000-009	Intestinal infectious diseases	2	1.1	—	—	1	0.2	3	0.4	—
010-019	Tuberculosis	12	6.6	1	13.1	13	2.5	26	3.7	—
020-027	Zoonotic bacterial diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
030-039	Other bacterial diseases	2	1.1	—	—	—	—	2	0.3	—
040-046	Poliomyelitis and other enterovirus diseases of central nervous system	4	2.2	5	65.5	2	0.4	11	1.6	—
050-057	Viral diseases accompanied by exanthem	11	6.0	1	13.1	4	0.8	16	2.3	—
060-068	Arthropod-borne viral diseases	—	—	1	13.1	—	—	1	0.1	—
070-079	Other viral diseases	117	64.0	8	104.8	34	6.6	159	22.5	—
080-089	Rickettsioses and other arthropod-borne diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
090-099	Syphilis and other venereal diseases	1	0.5	—	—	—	—	1	0.1	—
100-104	Other spirochaetal diseases	1	0.5	—	—	—	—	1	0.1	—
110-117	Mycoses	16	8.8	2	26.2	6	1.2	24	3.4	—
120-129	Helminthiases	—	—	—	—	1	0.2	1	0.1	—
130-136	Other infective and parasitic diseases	82	44.9	5	65.5	9	1.7	96	13.6	—
	<i>Total</i>	248	135.7	23	301.4	70	13.5	341	48.2	—
<i>II. Neoplasms</i>										
140-149	Malignant neoplasm of buccal cavity and pharynx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
150-159	Malignant neoplasm of digestive organs and peritoneum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
160-163	Malignant neoplasm of respiratory system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
170-174	Malignant neoplasm of bone, connective tissue, skin and breast	2	1.1	—	—	—	—	2	0.3	—
180-189	Malignant neoplasm of genito-urinary organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
190-199	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites	1	0.5	—	—	—	—	1	0.1	—
200-209	Neoplasm of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	—	—	—	—	1	0.2	1	0.1	1
210-228	Benign neoplasms	31	17.0	2	26.2	17	3.3	50	7.1	—
230-239	Neoplasm of unspecified nature	11	6.0	4	52.4	12	2.3	27	3.8	—
	<i>Total</i>	45	24.6	6	78.6	30	5.8	81	11.5	1
<i>III. Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases</i>										
240-246	Disease of thyroid gland	2	1.1	—	—	11	2.1	13	1.8	—
250-258	Diseases of other endocrine glands	5	2.7	3	39.3	13	2.5	21	3.0	1
260-269	Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency	53	29.0	13	170.4	79	15.3	145	20.5	1
270-279	Other metabolic diseases	398	217.7	60	786.4	404	78.2	862	121.9	—
	<i>Total</i>	458	250.5	76	996.1	507	98.1	1,041	147.2	2



TABLE E 14 (contd.)

International Classification of Diseases (8th Edition)		Routine Medical Inspections at Normal Schools (a)		Routine Medical Inspections at Special Schools (b)		Re-examinations (c)		Totals from a, b and c		Casual Exam- inations
Code numbers	Categories	Number	* Per 10,000	Number	** Per 10,000	Number	† Per 10,000	Number	†† Per 10,000	† Number
280-289	<i>IV. Diseases of Blood and Blood-forming Organs</i> <i>Total</i>	309	169.0	31	406.3	289	55.9	629	88.9	2
290-299	<i>V. Mental Disorders</i>	1	0.5	—	—	—	—	1	0.1	—
300-309	Psychoses	315	172.3	119	1559.6	379	73.3	813	114.9	14
310-315	Neuroses, personality disorders and other non-psychotic mental disorders	339	185.4	328	4298.8	538	104.1	1,205	170.3	1
	Mental retardation	655	358.3	447	5858.5	917	177.4	2,019	285.4	115
	<i>Total</i>									
320-324	<i>VI. Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs</i>	4	2.2	2	26.2	2	0.4	8	1.1	—
330-333	Inflammatory diseases of central nervous system	—	—	3	39.3	—	—	3	0.4	—
340-349	Hereditary and familial diseases of nervous system	103	56.3	68	891.2	120	23.2	291	41.1	—
350-358	Other diseases of central nervous system	5	2.7	—	—	—	—	5	0.7	—
360-369	Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia	98	53.6	11	144.2	72	13.9	181	25.6	—
370-379	Inflammatory diseases of the eye	6,901	3774.8	700	9174.3	8,091	1565.2	15,692	2218.3	2,090
380-389	Other diseases and conditions of eye	1,505	823.2	143	1874.2	1,853	358.4	3,501	494.9	108
	Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	8,616	4712.8	927	12149.4	10,138	1961.2	19,681	2782.2	2,198
	<i>Total</i>									
390-392	<i>VII. Diseases of the Circulatory System</i>	12	6.6	2	26.2	2	0.4	16	2.3	—
393-398	Active rheumatic fever	4	2.2	1	13.1	4	0.8	9	1.3	—
400-404	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	—	—	—	—	1	0.2	1	0.1	—
410-414	Hypertensive disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
420-429	Ischaemic heart disease	380	207.9	51	668.4	473	91.5	904	127.8	3
430-438	Other forms of heart disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
440-448	Cerebrovascular disease	3	1.6	—	—	2	0.4	5	0.7	—
450-458	Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries	2	1.1	1	13.1	4	0.8	7	1.0	—
	Diseases of veins and lymphatics, and other diseases of circulatory system	401	219.3	55	720.8	486	94.0	942	133.2	3
	<i>Total</i>									

TABLE E 14 (contd.)

Code numbers	International Classification of Diseases (8th Edition)	Routine Medical Inspections at Normal Schools (a)		Routine Medical Inspections at Special Schools (b)		Re-examinations (c)		Totals from a, b and c		Casual Examinations
		Number	* Per 10,000	Number	** Per 10,000	Number	† Per 10,000	Number	†† Per 10,000	† Number
	<i>VIII. Diseases of the Respiratory System</i>									
460-466	Acute respiratory infections (except influenza)	137	74.9	23	301.4	64	12.4	224	31.7	1
470-474	Influenza	8	4.4	—	—	—	—	8	1.1	—
480-486	Pneumonia	1	0.5	—	—	—	—	1	0.1	—
490-493	Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	610	333.7	189	2477.1	562	108.7	1,361	192.4	5
500-508	Other diseases of upper respiratory tract	1,406	769.1	110	1441.7	1,043	201.8	2,559	361.8	10
510-519	Other diseases of respiratory system	14	7.7	4	52.4	18	3.5	36	5.1	—
	<i>Total</i>	2,176	1190.2	326	4272.6	1,687	326.3	4,189	529.2	16
	<i>IX. Diseases of the Digestive System</i>									
520-529	Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws	352	192.5	18	235.9	169	32.7	539	76.2	—
530-537	Diseases of oesophagus, stomach and duodenum	11	6.0	10	131.1	8	1.5	29	4.1	—
540-543	Appendicitis	2	1.1	—	—	2	0.4	4	0.6	—
550-553	Hernia of abdominal cavity	51	27.9	4	52.4	16	3.1	71	10.0	—
560-569	Other diseases of intestine and peritoneum	7	3.8	—	—	10	1.9	17	2.4	—
570-577	Diseases of liver, gallbladder and pancreas	5	2.7	—	—	—	—	5	0.7	—
	<i>Total</i>	428	234.1	32	419.4	205	39.7	665	94.0	—
	<i>X. Diseases of Genito-Urinary System</i>									
580-584	Nephritis and nephrosis	6	3.3	1	13.1	6	1.2	13	1.8	—
590-599	Other diseases of urinary system	49	26.8	9	118.0	34	6.6	92	13.0	1
600-607	Diseases of male genital organs	14	7.7	2	26.2	7	1.4	23	3.3	—
610-616	Diseases of breast, ovary, fallopian tube and parametrium	3	1.6	—	—	1	0.2	4	0.6	—
620-629	Diseases of uterus and other female genital organs	5	2.7	—	—	7	1.4	12	1.7	—
	<i>Total</i>	77	42.1	12	157.3	55	10.6	144	20.4	1
	<i>XII. Diseases of the Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue</i>									
680-686	Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue	40	21.9	3	39.3	14	2.7	57	8.1	—
690-698	Other inflammatory conditions of skin and subcutaneous tissue	175	95.7	50	655.3	167	32.3	392	55.4	—
700-709	Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue	124	67.8	17	222.8	47	9.1	188	26.6	1
	<i>Total</i>	339	185.4	70	917.4	228	44.1	637	90.1	1
	<i>XIII. Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue</i>									
710-718	Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever	15	8.2	7	91.7	13	2.5	35	4.9	—
720-729	Osteomyelitis and other diseases of bone and joint	30	16.4	9	118.0	26	5.0	65	9.2	1
730-738	Other diseases of musculoskeletal system	746	408.1	74	969.9	460	89.0	1,280	180.9	2
	<i>Total</i>	791	432.7	90	1179.6	499	96.5	1,380	195.1	3

TABLE E 14 (contd.)

Code numbers	International Classification of Diseases (8th Edition) Categories	Routine Medical Inspections at Normal Schools (a)		Routine Medical Inspections at Special Schools (b)		Re-examinations (c)		Totals from a, b and c		Casual Examinations
		Number	* Per 10,000	Number	** Per 10,000	Number	† Per 10,000	Number	†† Per 10,000	
740-759	XIV. Congenital Anomalies	792	433.2	129	1690.7	416	80.5	1,337	189.0	2
760-779	XV. Certain Causes of Perinatal Morbidity and Mortality									
	XVI. Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions	1	0.5	—	—	3	0.6	4	0.6	—
780-789	Symptoms referable to systems or organs	613	335.3	119	1559.6	700	135.4	1,432	202.4	11
790-796	Senility and ill-defined diseases	53	29.0	3	39.3	53	10.3	109	15.4	—
	NXVII. Accidents, Poisonings and Violence (Nature of Injury)	666	364.3	122	1599.0	753	145.7	1,541	217.8	11
N800-N809	Fracture of skull, spine and trunk	4	2.2	—	—	2	0.4	6	0.8	—
N810-N819	Fracture of upper limb	13	7.1	—	—	3	0.6	16	2.3	—
N820-N829	Fracture of lower limb	3	1.6	—	—	2	0.4	5	0.7	—
N830-N839	Dislocation without fracture	5	2.7	—	—	2	0.4	7	1.0	—
N840-N848	Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles	2	1.1	1	13.1	1	0.2	4	0.6	—
N850-N854	Intracranial injury (excluding those with skull fracture)	3	1.6	—	—	3	0.6	6	0.8	—
N860-N869	Internal injury of chest, abdomen and pelvis	—	—	—	—	1	0.2	1	0.1	—
N870-N879	Laceration and open wound of head, neck and trunk	2	1.1	—	—	1	0.2	3	0.4	—
N880-N887	Laceration and open wound of upper limb	2	1.1	—	—	—	—	2	0.3	—
N890-N897	Laceration and open wound of lower limb	1	0.5	—	—	—	—	1	0.1	—
N900-N907	Laceration and open wound of multiple location	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N910-N918	Superficial injury	4	2.2	—	—	—	—	4	0.6	—
N920-N929	Contusion and crushing with intact skin surface	3	1.6	—	—	—	—	3	0.4	—
N930-N939	Effects of foreign body entering through orifice	5	2.7	3	39.3	—	—	8	1.1	—
N940-N949	Burn	3	1.6	1	13.1	1	0.2	5	0.7	—
N950-N959	Injury to nerves and spinal cord	—	—	—	—	1	0.2	1	0.1	—
N960-N979	Adverse effect of medicinal agents	1	0.5	—	—	—	—	1	0.1	—
N980-N989	Toxic effect of substances chiefly non-medicinal as to source	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N990-N999	Other adverse effects	1	0.5	—	—	—	—	1	0.1	—
	Total	153	83.7	6	78.6	81	15.7	240	33.9	—

TABLE E 14 (contd.)

Code numbers	International Classification of Diseases (8th Edition) Categories	Routine Medical Inspections at Normal Schools (a)		Routine Medical Inspections at Special Schools (b)		Re-examinations (c)		Totals from a, b and c		Casual Examinations
		Number	* Per 10,000	Number	** Per 10,000	Number	† Per 10,000	Number	†† Per 10,000	
Y30-Y39	<i>Supplementary Classifications</i> Medical and surgical aftercare without current complaint or sickness Persons undergoing preventive measures  <i>Total</i>	4	2.2	3	39.3	6	1.2	13	1.8	—
Y40-Y49		20	10.9	—	—	8	1.5	28	4.0	—
		24	13.1	3	39.3	14	2.7	41	5.8	—
	<i>Grand Totals</i>	16,179	8849.7	2,355	30865.0	16,378	3168.3	34,912	4935.4	2,255

\* The denominator for these rates is 18,282 pupils. This is derived from the total Routine Medical Inspections (Table E2) with the following deduction:—

Special Schools 763 pupils which are shown in the next column.

\*\* The denominator for these rates is 763 pupils (Table E2).

† The denominator for these rates is 51,693 pupils. This constitutes the total school population eligible for re-examination and is derived from the total school population of 73,213 pupils with the following deductions:—

18,282 pupils given Routine Medical Inspection at normal schools (column a); 763 pupils given Routine Medical Inspection at special schools (column b); 428 pupils at day instruction centres (Table E1) and 2,047 pupils at non-participating grammar schools where morbidity coding is not used (Table E1).

†† The denominator for these rates is 70,738 pupils. This is the sum of the denominators in columns a, b and c.

‡ No rates are given for casual examinations in clinics since the population from which these are drawn cannot be clearly defined.



**TABLE E 15** **Special Education Treatment**

Handicap	At special day school		At special residential school		At normal school		At no school		At home tuition		Totals	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Blind	2	3	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	5
Partially sighted	16	11	3	1	15	18	4	4	1	—	39	34
Deaf	9	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	8
Partially hearing	39	30	7	4	245	235	8	10	—	—	299	279
Educationally subnormal	333	210	26	6	407	258	79	32	1	1	846	507
Epileptic	30	16	2	—	66	49	10	5	—	1	108	71
Maladjusted	94	54	27	8	79	43	15	2	1	3	216	110
Physically handicapped	75	68	6	5	128	91	36	37	8	2	253	203
Speech defect	180	73	5	3	666	279	63	21	1	—	915	376
Delicate	52	31	10	4	99	83	13	12	2	4	176	134
Total handicaps	830	502	86	35	1,705	1,056	229	123	14	11	2,864	1,727
		1,332		121		2,761		352		25		4,591
Total pupils	470	309	54	23	1,516	959	185	106	13	9	2,238	1,406
		779		77		2,475		291		22		3,644

4,591 handicaps in 3,644 pupils (2,238 boys; 1,406 girls). Of these 579 children have 2 handicaps, 154 have 3 handicaps and 20 have 4 handicaps.

**TABLE E 16** **Single Handicaps**

Number of children affected	Handicap
7	Blind
53	Partially sighted
15	Deaf
456	Partially hearing
732	Educationally sub-normal
95	Epileptic
53	Maladjusted
330	Physically handicapped
909	Speech defect
241	Delicate
2,891	Total

# Dual Handicaps

TABLE E 17

Handicap	Blind	Partially sighted	Deaf	Partially hearing	E. S. N.	Epileptic	Maladjusted	Physically handicapped	Speech defect	Delicate
Delicate	—	—	—	3	16	5	14	4	11	53
Speech defect	—	—	—	21	189	5	3	17	246	
Physically handicapped	—	4	1	11	35	2	2	76		
Maladjusted	—	—	—	4	151	6	180			
Epileptic	—	2	—	2	29	51				
E. S. N.	1	9	1	31	462					
Partially hearing	—	—	—	72						
Deaf	—	—	2							
Partially sighted	—	15								
Blind	1									

Showing the distribution of 1,758 handicaps among the 579 children who have two handicaps.

TABLE B 18

Multiple Handicaps

Number of children affected	Categories of handicaps coinciding			
	First	Second	Third	
1	P. sighted	P. hearing	Speech defect	
1	P. sighted	E.S.N.	Maladjusted	
1	P. sighted	Epileptic	P. handicapped	
5	P. hearing	E.S.N.	Maladjusted	
3	P. hearing	E.S.N.	P. handicapped	
23	P. hearing	E.S.N.	Speech defect	
1	P. hearing	E.S.N.	Delicate	
1	P. hearing	Epileptic	Delicate	
2	P. hearing	Maladjusted	Speech defect	
3	P. hearing	P. handicapped	Speech defect	
10	E.S.N.	Epileptic	Maladjusted	
9	E.S.N.	Epileptic	Speech defect	
1	E.S.N.	Epileptic	Delicate	
5	E.S.N.	Maladjusted	P. handicapped	
48	E.S.N.	Maladjusted	Speech defect	
5	E.S.N.	Maladjusted	Delicate	
25	E.S.N.	P. handicapped	Speech defect	
1	E.S.N.	P. handicapped	Delicate	
2	E.S.N.	Speech defect	Delicate	
1	Epileptic	Maladjusted	P. handicapped	
1	Epileptic	Maladjusted	Speech defect	
2	Epileptic	P. handicapped	Speech defect	
1	Epileptic	P. handicapped	Delicate	
1	Maladjusted	P. handicapped	Speech defect	
1	P. handicapped	Speech defect	Delicate	
154	Total with triple handicaps			
	First	Second	Third	Fourth
1	P. sighted	E.S.N.	Maladjusted	Speech defect
1	P. sighted	E.S.N.	P. handicapped	Speech defect
1	P. hearing	E.S.N.	Epileptic	Maladjusted
1	P. hearing	E.S.N.	Epileptic	Speech defect
7	P. hearing	E.S.N.	Maladjusted	Speech defect
1	P. hearing	E.S.N.	P. handicapped	Speech defect
1	P. hearing	E.S.N.	Speech defect	Delicate
1	E.S.N.	Epileptic	Maladjusted	P. handicapped
2	E.S.N.	Epileptic	Maladjusted	Speech defect
1	E.S.N.	Epileptic	P. handicapped	Speech defect
1	E.S.N.	Maladjusted	P. handicapped	Speech defect
1	E.S.N.	Maladjusted	Speech defect	Delicate
1	E.S.N.	P. handicapped	Speech defect	Delicate
20	Total with quadruple handicaps			

TABLE E 19

Intelligence Quotients of E.S.N. Pupils

I.Q.	* N.Y.A	<45	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75-	80-	90-	100-	110-	120 +	Totals
Boys	13	7	8	17	39	66	77	116	114	233	95	49	9	3	846
Girls	11	2	4	15	28	43	58	76	72	116	53	24	6	—	508
Both	24	9	12	32	67	109	135	192	186	349	148	73	15	3	1,354

\* These children who have been ascertained as educationally sub-normal are under five years of age, and are too young to have their I.Q. successfully assessed.

TABLE E 20

Reasons for admission	Belfast pupils			Other pupils		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Amputation of leg below knee	1	—	1	—	—	—
Arthrogryposis	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ataxia	—	—	—	2	1	3
Cerebral palsy	17	10	27	31	16	47
Cervical meningocele	—	2	2	—	—	—
Congenital deformities	3	2	5	6	4	10
Encephalitis	—	1	1	—	—	—
Friedreich's ataxia	—	—	—	—	1	1
Haemolytic disease	—	—	—	—	1	1
Hydrocephalus	1	—	1	2	—	2
Klumpke paralysis	—	—	—	—	1	1
Muscular dystrophy	2	2	4	1	—	1
Osteogenesis imperfecta	2	—	2	—	3	3
Polyneuritis	—	1	1	—	—	—
Russell's dwarfism	—	—	—	1	—	1
Spina bifida	12	13	25	16	15	31
Total	38	32	70	59	42	101

Cedar Lodge School

TABLE E 21

Reasons for admission	Boys	Girls	Total
Asthma	11	2	13
Bronchitis	1	—	1
Congenital heart defect	1	1	2
Cystic fibrosis	1	—	1
Diabetes	—	1	1
Epilepsy	3	1	4
Glandular fever (post)	—	1	1
Hemiplegia	1	1	2
Haemophilia	1	—	1
Malabsorption	1	—	1
Maladjusted	1	4	5
Partially hearing	1	—	1
Perthes' disease	1	—	1
Primary T.B. complex (post)	—	1	1
Renal infection	1	—	1
Sciatic nerve palsy (traumatic)	1	—	1
Number admitted during 1972	25	12	37
Number discharged during 1972	21	14	35
Total on roll at 31st December 1972	86	52	138



Ultra-violet light treatment	420	
Physiotherapy:		
Children treated	248	
Total attendances	9,262	
Cases discharged	118	
Waiting list	19	
Speech therapy:		
Total attendances	4,765	
Audiometry:		
Children sweep tested at school	11,309	
Children failing sweep test	3,308	
Children referred to specialist	111	
Vision tests:		
Children tested by health visitors	4,714	
Cleanliness:		
Children inspected	97,376	
Children found to have nits	6,261	(6.42%)
Children found to have vermin	3,611	(3.70%)
Children cleansed at clinics	5,763	
B.C.G. vaccinations:		
Vaccinations at School Clinics	4,229	
Vaccinations by other authorities	2,027	
Children tuberculin tested	5,496	
Children showing positive reaction	163	(2.88%)
Children showing negative reaction	3,905	(97.12%)
Vaccinated children retested—positive	999	(69.96%)
Vaccinated children retested—negative	429	(30.04%)
Nurses' home visits	17,419	
Nurses' school visits (other than routine inspections)	5,448	
Medical Officers' visits	112	
Eye specialist:		
Children refracted	4,514	
Children given post-mydratic examination	2,177	
Children examined for other eye conditions	785	
Children referred for orthoptic treatment	121	
Paediatrician and Surgeon :		
Children examined at special schools	233	
General anaesthetics	2,966	
Education Act Sections 32 and 53:		
Children reported to N.I. Hospitals Authority (Section 32 A)	6	
Children reported to Welfare Authority (Section 32 B)	37	
Children reported to N.I. Hospitals Authority (Section 53)	18	
Youth employment:		
Children examined under Employment Bye-Laws	—	
Children found unfit for employment	—	
Reports to Youth Employment Service on school-leavers	126	

# REPORT OF THE CHIEF DENTAL OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1972

## *Dental Inspections in Schools*

The programme of dental inspections was identical to that of previous years and was fully completed.

The actual operation however was one of considerable difficulty due to unstable rolls, brought about by considerable movement of pupils and population. In consequence of this phenomenon, considerable difficulty was experienced in maintaining contact with children in need of dental care and this fact is reflected in the statistical tables.

Table F 1 shows a total of 67,997 children examined. This is the lowest total of children involved since the year 1958 and constitutes a percentage reduction of 6.5% compared with the year 1971. There was a slight reduction in the defective rate from 57.5% in 1971 to 56.2% in 1972, and the percentage of children selecting care at School Clinics remained static at 28.3%.

## *Attendances at Clinics*

Compared with the year 1971, total visits for dental care declined by 9.7% while the total of individuals provided with dental care, declined by 13.2%.

All clinics were involved in the decline in attendances but the Cupar Street Clinic by virtue of its location was most seriously affected.

Accepting the last normal year to be 1968, when the total of individuals cared for stood at 10,344, in 1969 the total stood at 9,823 (-5%), in 1970 at 9,176 (-6%), in 1971 at 9,152 (-0.2%), and in 1972 at 7,942 (-13.2%). This latter total constitutes a 23.2% fall in patient intake compared with the year 1968.

The situation which now obtains, compared with the situation in the year 1959, when the intake of children for care dropped to a total just short of 6,000. The circumstances at that time and the circumstances now obtaining, differ widely, and whereas in 1959 the problem was largely one of outdated or even lack of proper amenities, soon to be rectified, the circumstances today are much more complex.

The School Dental Service did recover in the relatively short space of a few years from its lowly position in 1959, but can it do so again? I believe it can, though it may take longer and certainly the path to recovery will not be easy and it will not occur without careful thought, careful nursing and dedication to the task.

A first consideration for the road back should be the convenience of the parents and children, who prefer to visit school clinics, how difficult or hazardous are such visits and how expensive. During the past ten years, a great deal has been done to try and minimise inconvenience, such as arranging for parents and children to attend the most convenient clinic, rather than the clinic normally assigned to a particular school. This policy should be continued and extended where possible and at the same time there should be a reappraisal of area school lists and their assigned clinics to ensure that all schools are assigned to the most convenient clinic, bearing in mind all relevant factors.

This is particularly appropriate now that a School Health Clinic is to open at Lower Crescent in South Belfast, as an interim measure, in the very near future.

The effects of the decline in the Orthodontic Service upon falling attendances should not be under-estimated. In the past, when this service was reasonably staffed, the view was held that a healthy orthodontic service popularised the School Dental Service generally. There would appear to be good grounds for this view but in the more recent past, all efforts to increase the Orthodontic Staff failed. Happily there are grounds for optimism that the current total of orthodontic sessions may be doubled in the not distant future.

## *Pre-School Service*

In previous annual reports, I have referred to and deplored the steady but rapid decline of attendances in this section. The reasons which are given as pertinent to this manifestation in the School Health Section, are equally valid in this section.

The drop in attendances, which began four years ago with the outbreak of civil unrest, continues in the current year, with 352 children examined and 243 children provided with dental care. These totals in percentage terms against the 1968 figures of 1,119 children examined and 582 cared for, represent falls of 68.5% and 58.2% respectively.

## *Staff*

While the department is currently operating with five full-time dental officers below establishment, the existing complement of Dental Officers has been just about adequate in meeting demand.

Of more immediate concern is Dental Surgery Assistant staff and the difficulty of replacing such staff, who for various reasons leave the service. In the not too distant past it was not uncommon to receive between forty and sixty applications in reply to advertised vacancies. Today those numbers are halved, and not all those appointed decide to accept the posts offered. Inevitably this has meant that for prolonged periods the service has been undermanned in respect of chairside and clerical assistance.

## *General Remarks*

By the time this report has been released, the new structure for Health and Personal Services will have become operational, and the degree of smoothness in the changeover, will undoubtedly reflect the careful preparations required for the success of this operation.

The six month or even twelve month period prior to the operational date, has been distinctly uneasy, and the smooth running machine of past years has suddenly become temperamental and at times subject to breakdown.

Civil strife has undoubtedly played its part in creating stress, but additional factors have been the loss of many experienced members of Dental Surgery Assistant staff and the uncertainty which exists with individual members of staff as to their place, if any, in the new organisation. Additionally, and in spite of the fact that the operational date has already been put back six months, there is the impression that there has been some under assessment of the time necessary to ensure a smooth transfer.

In conclusion and having already in my annual report for 1971, paid my respects to the School Health Department on my retirement, may I once again express my appreciation to the Education Office, to Principals and to Teachers for co-operating so fully with this department during School Dental Inspections. A special word of thanks is due to the administrative section at College Street and especially to the Dental Section generally, for the outstanding support extended to me during what has been a really difficult year.

S. R. SHEANE,  
*Chief Dental Officer.*



# Dental Inspection

TABLE F 1

	Participating schools	*Special	*Nursery	Non participating	Pre-school
Total on school rolls	71,166	1,493	815	2,047	—
Total inspected	67,997	1,939	1,126	1,971	352
Age groups 5 to 7	16,706	182	—	—	—
Other age groups	51,291	1,757	—	—	—
Total defective	38,191	967	380	642	262
Defective percentage	56.2	49.9	33.7	32.6	74.4
Consenting to treatment	32,546	831	332	—	262
By Health Department	9,218	439	131	—	262
By own dentist	23,328	392	201	—	—
Appointments issued	9,218	438	131	—	262
Inspection sessions	502	26	32	—	—
Clinic check inspections	5,740	—	—	—	71

\* Special and Nursery Schools inspected twice annually. Figures extracted from participating schools totals.

# Dental Treatment

TABLE F 2

	Participating schools	*Special	*Nursery	Pre-school	Totals
Extractions					
Temporary teeth	4,687	149	80	306	4,993
Permanent teeth	1,492	127	1	—	1,492
Total	6,179	276	81	306	6,485
Anaesthetics					
General	2,856	121	42	165	3,021
Local	1,978	125	1	2	1,980
Total	4,834	246	43	167	5,001
Fillings					
Temporary teeth	4,949	114	113	299	5,248
Permanent teeth	13,761	815	1	—	13,761
Total	18,710	929	114	299	19,009
Gingivectomy	—	—	—	—	—
Root canal therapy	10	—	—	—	10
Crowns	2	—	—	—	2
Crown capping	10	—	—	—	10
Scaling and polish	1,281	116	7	23	1,304
Dressings	1,358	63	23	52	1,410
Other operations	382	26	11	8	390
X-Ray films	357	6	—	—	357
Dentures provided	16	4	—	—	16
Total treatments	33,139	1,666	279	855	33,994
Individuals treated	7,942	362	88	243	8,185
Total treatment courses	7,551	368	63	182	7,733
Total treatment visits	19,957	978	176	692	20,649
Total treatment sessions	4,012	—	—	—	4,012
Orthodontics:					
Patients provided with appliances	83	—	—	—	83
Total appliances provided	109	—	—	—	109
Treatments completed	41	—	—	—	41
Treatments suspended	13	—	—	—	13
Total treatment visits	717	2	—	—	717
Total sessions	88	—	—	—	88

\* Figures extracted from participating schools totals.



TABLE F 3

Clinic Accommodation	
North Belfast	{ Mountcollyer Street Lincoln Avenue
South Belfast	Academy Street
East Belfast	Cherryville Street
West Belfast	Cupar Street
Mobile clinics	Nil

TABLE F 4

Staff Complement	
Chief Dental Officer	1
Clinic Dental Officers	3
Dental Officers (full-time)	6
Dental Officers (part-time)	4
Total (expressed as full-time equivalent)	10.8
Anaesthetists	3

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